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History of the Seattle Police Department 1923



The members of the
Seattle Police Department desire to thank their many friends
who have contributed their support to the Police Department
and who have made possible this publication.
Each member adds his personal
word of appreciation.

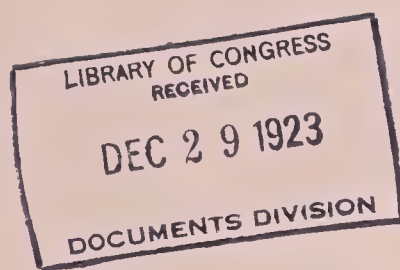


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Introduction

IN COMPILING this History of the Seattle Police Department it has been the aim to set forth in brief the development of the department from its inception, and to give the community at large some idea of the work and deeds accomplished since our first chief of police took office in 1859, as well as an outline of the various departments connected with police work in Seattle.

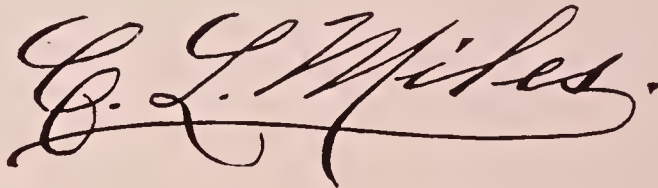
Cosmopolitan atmosphere penetrates all walks of life, and the Police Department has even more than its share of interesting characters. It was from this fact, and also the fact that a history of the department was at this time deemed advisable, that made this book take its present form.

For assistance in getting data for this volume thanks are due Mayor Edwin J. Brown, Chief of Police W. B. Severyns, Inspector of Police Harry G. O'Brien, Captains J. T. Mason, Charles Tennant and E. C. Collier, Lieutenants G. V. Hasselblad and H. D. Michener, Sergeant F. C. Fuqua, Rev. M. A. Matthews and Rev. Cannon W. H. Bliss, Major Paul Edwards (Port Warden), Prof. E. S. Meany (U. of W.), Judge King Dykeman, Judge John B. Gordon, T. J. L. Kennedy (Corporation Counsel), members of the press staff, G. G. Evans, R. E. McCullough and L. M. McInnis, the University Chamber of Commerce, and many others. In fact, all the superior officers and office force connected with the Police Department were so helpful it is difficult to discriminate and name some as helping more than others.

The photographs used were furnished by Webster & Stevens, Hartsook Studio, Frank H. Nowell, Mushet Studio, The Post-Intelligencer, The Times, Journal of Commerce, the Public Library, and many others. The engravings were made by the Acme Engraving Company.

The printing is from the press of the Grettner-Diers Printing Company, and much credit is due William Grettner for assistance rendered.

A member of the Police Department is at all times exposed to danger, and his life at any moment may be ended in endeavoring to capture a criminal, so if the contents of this publication shall have stimulated reverence and gratitude for past worthy deeds of our Police and creates sympathy with the patriotic and legal principles which animated them, then the members of the Seattle Police Department have been well repaid.



August 1, 1923.

Editor.

Seattle's Department of Police

Mayor's Office, Seattle, Wash.

DESPITE criticism to the contrary, the records prove that Seattle's Police Department is improving every day, which convinces me that our police officers are, as a rule, doing their duty as they understand it.

The first police department was organized in London in 1829, and the policemen were known and spoken of as "the bobbies"; they were usually jolly, old, fat men and were little heeded by the rougher, rowdy element of society and given no recognition by the better class.

Police officers are in reality peace officers, and their duty is to enforce ordinances, laws, rules and regulations, and preserve the peace where a violation of law takes place within their notice.

Three of the most important and necessary officers in the City of Seattle are the Chief of Police, the Chief of Detectives and the Inspector of Police.

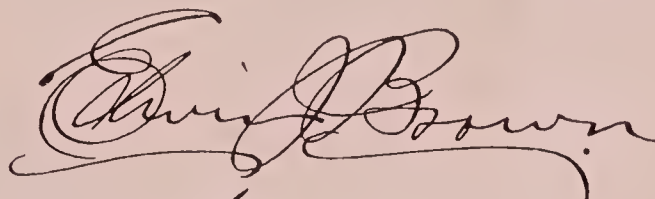
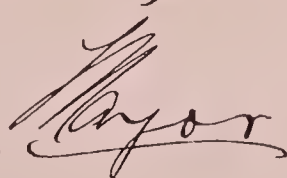
Police Compensation

Our peace officers should receive compensation sufficient to afford them a comfortable living and put them beyond temptation (the lowest pay on the police force should be \$2,000 per year). This would elevate the peace official to the dignity that his position justifies.

The Police Department

I believe our city is today policed far better and at a less cost to the tax payers than any other Coast city. The police department of any city will be just what the people of that city as a whole decree it shall be. It should ever be remembered that a police department does not create its own environment, but that it is subjected to the environment created by the city it serves.

I take pride in making special mention of our police band and our 1922 field sport meet, and it is my hope that our firemen will revive and reorganize their band and engage in field sports so that the two departments may have that friendly competition which creates good fellowship and co-operation that will guarantee to our city a high standard of efficiency and loyalty.



MAYOR EDWIN J. BROWN

Chief of Police W. B. Severyns

By LEWIE WILLIAMS -

WILLIAM B. SEVERYNS, Chief of Police, was appointed to this office June 5th, 1922, by Mayor Edwin J. Brown, was thirty-four years of age at the time of his selection, and has the distinction of being the youngest man to fill this position in Seattle.

Mr. Severyns was born at Elton, Nebraska, November 28th, 1887. His parents were natives of Liege, Belgium.

From Nebraska the family moved to San Diego, California, in 1894. William B. finished grammar school and one year of high school in San Diego.

The death of his father in 1901 interrupted his school work for some time, as well as the future plans of the family. The father, shortly before his death, had purchased a large wheat ranch near Prosser, Washington, and was making preparations to move there with his family. The mother finally completed the plans and moved with her little family of five children to Prosser in 1902. The experience of developing a wheat ranch in a pioneer country was a new one to the mother and the children, and many hardships were undergone by all before the ranch was placed on a paying basis. As soon as possible William resumed his school work, entering the Prosser High School in 1906.

Very early in life William developed an ambition to be a lawyer, and all through his high school course took an active interest in debate and oratory, winning a number of state contests in this work. He also took an interest in athletic work and gained considerable prominence in this field.

After graduating from high school in 1908 he entered the University of Washington and began the study of law. While in the University he continued his work in athletics and won his "W" and honors in track work. He finished his law course in 1912 and was admitted to practice law in the fall of that year.

During his study of law he spent considerable time on the law of evidence, and after graduation decided to take up this branch of the work before opening a law office. At this time he was offered and accepted a position with the Burns International Detective Agency and was put in charge of special investigation work covering an important highway contract in Southwestern Washington. This case being successfully concluded, he then took up the study of accounting, scientific detection of handwriting and "applied criminology," and gave special attention to this work for some time.

In 1913 he was given charge of the investigation of one of the most important cases in the history of the Dominion of Canada. Later he was employed by Governor Lister of the State of Washington to investigate the industrial insurance frauds. Since that time he has had charge of many important investigations in this state and on the Pacific Coast. It is recognized by those who know of his work that he has met success where many have failed. His success, no doubt, has been due to his legal training and special study of the law of evidence, his perseverance in "finishing anything he undertakes," and his absolute loyalty to client and friend.

Mr. Severyns has maintained his residence in Seattle since 1908. He was married July 7th, 1913, to Miss Frances M. Martin, who was a college classmate. To them have been born three children. When interviewed by the press at the time of his appointment as chief of police, Mrs. Severyns said: "If he makes as good a chief of police as he has a husband and father the mayor and citizens of Seattle will have no cause for regret."

Mr. Severyns has already proved his ability and capacity for the position he holds, and the department reflects his leadership.



CHIEF W. B. SEVERYNS

Inspector of Police H. G. O'Brien

HARRY G. O'BRIEN was born in Westford, Middlesex County, Massachusetts. He received his earlier education in the grade schools of Westford and the Westford Academy, one of the oldest academic institutions in the New England states. Thereafter he continued his studies with unflagging industry, though along more special lines and in a large measure independently. He became interested in criminology and sociology and had made quite an intensive study of these subjects when he enrolled as a student under Muensterburg, one of the world's greatest psychologists and criminologists.

Inspector O'Brien entered the Seattle Police Department in 1907; he was made a Sergeant and placed in charge of the Juvenile Division in 1913, in which capacity he served until enlisting in the Army in June, 1916, when the United States was having trouble with Mexico.

He went to the Mexican border as a private in Company "A," Field Signal Battalion. While at the border O'Brien passed every qualification for Lieutenant and later, when war was declared on Germany, was transferred to the 116th Field Battalion at Camp Lewis. He was made a Captain in August, 1917, and went overseas in November of the same year. He took part in all the major engagements in France as a member of the 9th Field Signal Battalion, attached to the 5th Division; was wounded and gassed on October 16th, 1918, and was in the hospital until February, 1919, being made a Major in recognition of his services at the front.

Upon being discharged in February from the hospital he was assigned to General Headquarters, Division of Criminal Investigation, at Chaumont, France. This duty took him over almost all of Europe and all the principal cities in Germany, Belgium, France, Italy, Holland and the British Isles.

He came home from Europe late in 1919 and was discharged January 1st, 1920, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and returned to duty as a Sergeant in the Police Department.

In May, 1920, he was made a Lieutenant of Police, in which capacity he served until appointed Inspector of Police by Chief W. B. Severyns in August, 1922. He enjoys the unique distinction of being the first Inspector of Police ever appointed from the officers of the Department below the rank of Captain.

As Inspector of Police O'Brien is charged with the appointment, equipment and assignment of the members of the Police Department, subject to the approval of the Chief of Police, and in the absence or disability of the Chief of Police with the responsibility of Acting Chief. It is of some concern, therefore, and especially in a Police Department, that the Inspector of Police be an impartial executive and possess to some extent that invaluable asset consisting in a knowledge of men, that he may ascertain as near as possible their characteristics in order to successfully assign them to posts to which they are best adapted.

Inspector O'Brien's various experiences have tended to extend his horizon and his views of life and its significance. His enviable record both in and out of the Department cannot fail to command respect and admiration.



INSPECTOR H. G. O'BRIEN



CAPTAIN J. T. MASON
President of Seattle Police Sports Association

CAPTAIN JOSEPH T. MASON was born at Muskegon, Michigan, March 19th, 1876. His parents brought him to Puget Sound in his early infancy, and he grew to manhood in King County, in the vicinity of New Castle, and on Cedar River, and obtained his education in the public schools, and at Mt. Angel College, Portland. It will be seen that he is a real Westerner. He entered the Department August 20th, 1902, and during the first year of his service he was advanced two grades, and made first grade patrolman for his spectacular capture of the bandit George Van Asselt, alias Frank Humboldt, alias Frank Van Horst.

Patrolman Mason was promoted to Sergeant January 28th, 1910; to Lieutenant January 1st, 1914, and to Captain January 1st, 1919.

Everyone in the Seattle Police Department knows Captain "Joe" Mason. He is in charge of Patrol No. 1, at Precinct No. 1, and all brother officers will vouch that he is No. 1 in the thoughts of all who know him.

During 1921 in a contest to decide the most popular member of the Seattle Police Department, the winner to be sent by the Seattle Times to the World Series baseball games, he was elected by a large majority.

Captain Mason has been President of the Seattle Police Sports Association since its organization, and under his supervision we all rest assured that this organization will be as successful in the future as it has been in the past. Good luck, Captain!

LIEUTENANT G. V. HASSELBLAD will never be President of the United States, having selected Sweden as the scene of his first appearance on earth; but he is a president, just the same. There was no reason why he shouldn't be president of the Seattle Police Band, and a good many reasons why he should, being himself a musician and a great lover of music. So he is president of the Band, and vice-president of the Police Athletic Association, and member of the Police Pension Board, and captain of the Police tug-of-war team, all of which gives him something to do in addition to the faithful discharge of the duties of a high officer in the department.

Lieut. Hasselblad is 41 years old and has made his home in Seattle since April 7, 1901. On July 3, 1908, he entered the police department as a patrolman. January 1, 1913, he received the well-earned New Years gift of promotion to be sergeant. March 3, 1920, just a little in advance of his thirty-eighth birthday anniversary, he was made lieutenant.

Off duty and aside from his service to the band and other police organizations, Lieut. Hasselblad finds outlet for his surplus energy in his fraternal and club connections. He is a Mason and a Shriner; is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and is one of the liveliest and most active of the associate members of the Seattle Press Club.



LIEUTENANT G. V. HASSELBLAD
*Vice-President Seattle Police Sports Association
President of Seattle Police Band
Member of Pension Board*



LIEUTENANT J. W. SMITH
Secretary Seattle Police Sports Association

LIEUTENANT J. W. SMITH, a native son of the Evergreen State, is familiar as Desk and Booking Office official for more than a dozen years, and a prince of good fellows. Born at Sequim, Washington, July 21st, 1874, he is familiar with the early history and struggles of the Olympic peninsula and of the State, saw Port Townsend rise to a position of importance among the cities of the State, and then be rapidly distanced in growth by the cities nearer the great body of the State. Thereupon the future officer resolved to seek his fortunes in Seattle, and came here and joined the Department October 4th, 1906. He was promoted to Sergeant January 1st, 1909—in the space of time it ordinarily requires for an officer to reach the grade of First Grade Patrolman, and was promoted to Lieutenant March 11th, 1920.

Lieutenant Smith has three hobbies, one in the Department and two out. They are his children, hunting and police sports. He was one of the originators of the Seattle Police Sports Association, and has served as its secretary since its foundation. He has handled the detail work of the Association, writing the rules and by-laws, and helped to carry the first athletic meet, in September, 1922, to a most successful conclusion. The second annual police athletic meet, in which police teams from Portland, Seattle, Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., will compete, are to be held in Seattle next fall, and Lieutenant Smith is now getting the details ready for the cinder track.

Lieutenant Smith has charge of the district north of Madison Street, to Lake Washington and the canal, and is known to the public as an efficient and likeable officer.

LIEUTENANT R. W. OLMSTED joined the Department in May, 1907, and immediately began laying the foundation for his successive advances by his good police work, unerring judgment and his treatment of the public. On January 1, 1913, he was promoted to sergeant. This advance was followed by his gaining his lieutenancy on May 5, 1920.

The Olmsted family seemingly has a penchant for police work as the roster of the present force contains the names of two brothers of that clan and a third had been a ranking officer for many years. Of the three perhaps the one worthiest of mention is Lieut. Ralph W. Olmsted, one of the most efficient, level-headed and courteous officials in the department. Sheer ability has marked his rise from the ranks and despite handicaps of various kinds, he stands first on the list for a captaincy.

He has been stationed at headquarters and in the downtown business district for years and is known to the general public as of a type of police officer who is a credit to any city. Not only of a prepossessing appearance in uniform, Lieut. Olmsted possesses that rare faculty of good judgment and just dealing that sets the owner out and above the average class of police officer.

Lieut. Olmsted was born in Beaver City, Nebraska, on May 28, 1883. He was a roofer by trade before becoming a policeman. He is married and his principal object in life is providing a happy home for his wife and young son.



LIEUTENANT R. W. OLMSTED
Treasurer Seattle Police Sports Association

Our Police

By REV. M. A. MATTHEWS



REV. M. A. MATTHEWS

ONE is forced to ask the question, Do the people comprehend the meaning of the words, "Our Police?" Perhaps there are three ideas that might be expressed by the people:

First—The police constitute a necessary but disassociated force—disassociated from the public consciousness, public appreciation, public co-operation, and public assistance.

Second—The police constitute indifferent, unimportant agents of a much used and often abused municipal government.

Third—The police constitute a group of men representing the citizens in the discharge of duty, the enforcement of law, the protection of life and property. They are near and dear to all the people.

The last view named is the correct view. The policemen are the agents of the people. They represent all the people. They are the concrete mobilization of all the people. Every citizen is embodied in the police force. Every citizen is represented in a mobilized form in the policemen who control the beats, protect the city, and direct its law enforcement. They are the proxies of all law-abiding, God-fearing, honest citizens.

There are four fundamental facts that should be taken into consideration:

First—It is impossible to run a city without policemen. No community can govern itself. Authority must be delegated. It must be vested in somebody. That individual or those individuals must represent the law-enforcing, good government-believing, righteous citizenship of every community. Each community must be governed, controlled, directed, and kept under rigid, constructive discipline.

Second—Each community must be adequately policed. It is a crime against the citizenship, against the policemen, and against law for a city to be inadequately, inefficiently, and incompetently policed. It is a crime to hold one policeman responsible for forty blocks. The city government, the city council, and the citizens themselves are responsible for every murder, infraction of law, and the destruction of every piece of property resulting from the insufficient, inadequate policing of a city. In other words, if a policeman is required to control and to keep in perfect order forty blocks, and if within those forty blocks crime is committed because

of the physical impossibility of that one policeman to cover forty blocks, then the city government, the city council, and the citizens-at-large are responsible for the crime that might have been prevented had there been two or ten policemen assigned to that same territory.

Third—Policemen ought to be men of perfect physical ability, matchless courage, unquestioned judgment, and they should be thoroughly equipped. If a policeman has performed his duty—conscientiously performed his duty—for eight, nine or ten hours he ought to have the rest, comfort and ease that that over-strained body needs.

Every policeman should be required to attend target practice and become an expert shot. He should be forced to master the science of marksmanship. A policeman unable to hit the bull's-eye nine times out of every ten should not be allowed on the beat.

The public should learn this fact: a policeman is not a target for thieves, thugs, robbers and murderers. He is a soldier. He is the proxy or the substitute of the best citizens in the city. Where is the citizen who will enter an alley at midnight as a target for the highwayman? A policeman is not a target. He is a soldier, and he has no right, representing the citizenship of a community as he does, to stand still in an alley and allow a thief, robber, or a highwayman to shoot him down. He occupies his beat for the purpose of keeping peace, enforcing law, protecting the innocent, arresting the guilty, and apprehending those who are enemies of government, home and peace. A policeman isn't required to walk up to a man who is sneaking around alleys, tip his hat to him, and ask him his business.

I have frequently requested policemen never to halt a man at night without pressing their gun against the man's stomach when they spoke to him. Should a policeman accost a gentleman and point his gun at him he will thank him. A gentleman doesn't object to being stopped; he doesn't object to telling where he is going, where he has been, what his business is. A righteous, law-abiding citizen would thank the policeman for stopping him and asking him his business should he be required to walk the streets late at night. No one is insulted and no feelings worthy of consideration are offended when a policeman places his gun against a man's breast at midnight and asks him why he is prowling the streets. If the man thus accosted be a thief or a robber, then the policeman is in position to control such a character, and should the thief or robber or murderer attempt to attack the policeman, then his gun would be properly placed ready for action.

We have listened to the sentimental, maudlin, silly, infamous pacifist too long. In consequence, and as a direct result of the teachings of the rationalist, the pacifist, and the infernal anarchist, the crime wave

has swept the country and is sweeping it, and the peak of that wave has not yet been reached. The time has come to enforce law without fear or favor. The time has come to apprehend the murderer, the thief, the robber, and the highwayman. And the time has come for the policemen to notify such characters that they expect to apprehend them. If they desire to submit to law and order and the orders of the policemen, it will be all the better for them; but if they will not submit, then they must take the consequences.

Fourth—In addition to the active, executive, law-enforcing work of a policeman, the public ought to recognize him as the indispensable friend of the home, the woman and the children. The policeman ought to be the source of information. He ought to be able to give information to every woman and child, and keep the people living within his beat thoroughly informed on every question of municipal law. He ought to be recognized as the friend of the people. He should know all the people on his beat—be able to call the majority of them by name. He represents them. He is their friend, instructor, protector, and daily and nightly companion. The children ought to be able to go to him and literally gather around him and feel comfortable, and be made to realize that he is their friend and protector. The majority of our policemen would enjoy that. They have beautiful families of their own—

lovely children and good, sweet, consecrated Christian wives. The very domestic instinct and atmosphere and blessings of their own homes would be carried by them to the streets and the beats they control.

Every citizen should greet his policeman heartily and make him realize that he is his friend, admirer and protector. Policemen are not put on the force to be abused and treated in an indifferent or inferior manner. They as soldiers have assumed our place, and it is our duty to be kind to them, true to them, and to co-operate with them in the discharge of their duties. The majority of our policemen deserve our praise, respect and absolute confidence. Dishonest men get on the force as they get into every profession. It is our duty to send such to the penitentiary for the protection of the true, the faithful and the honest who walk the beats and protect us day and night. *We have some of the finest men on earth on the police force of our city.* Let us be true to them and assist the whole force and the whole city government in making this the cleanest, best and greatest city on earth.

Remember, the policemen represent you. They are the embodiment of all righteous citizens. They are what we make them. *We want the best. Let us give them our best.*

Behold, your policemen! Be true to them and help them.



GREEN RIVER GORGE

HISTORY OF THE SEATTLE POLICE DEPARTMENT



CAPTAINS OF SEATTLE POLICE DEPARTMENT

*Top row, left to right—E. C. Collier, L. J. Stuart, C. E. Dolphin, E. L. Hedges.
Bottom row—D. F. Willard, J. T. Mason, M. T. Powers, C. G. Bannick.*

THERE are few engaged in any sort of business who are not somewhat informed regarding sources of information bearing upon its effectual operation. The Police Captain who passes judgment, at least temporarily, on perhaps hundreds of cases a day, must know how to obtain information in regard to them.

He cannot put a person on the scales and ascertain that he has so many liters of honesty or so many cubic inches of dishonesty. The Police Captain must be a student of character.

The man who is deficient in honesty will find a dozen ways to beat every possible kind of check upon his reliability, but the average Captain has acquired knowledge and skill which will enable him to judge the man and to judge him well.

This ability was not acquired in a day, nor yet a year, but from years of direct contact with all classes of people, honest and dishonest, careless and criminal, good and bad alike.

Police Departments are called upon for all kinds of duty any hour of the day or night and upon the Commanding Officer often devolves the responsibility of meeting all situations promptly and squarely.

To the Captains, therefore, is due a large share of credit for the efficient operation of a Police Department.



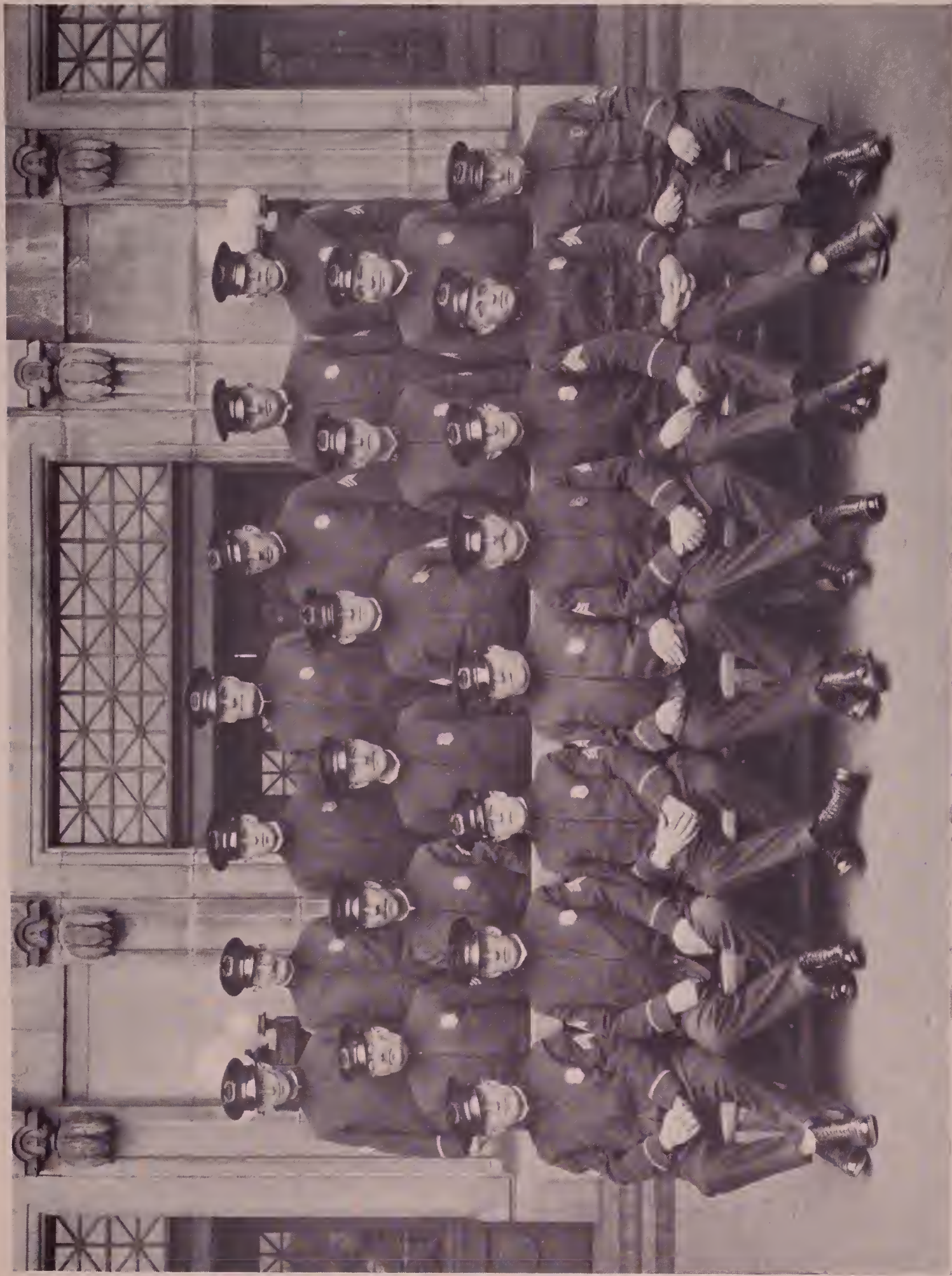
LIEUTENANTS OF SEATTLE POLICE DEPARTMENT

*Top row, left to right—G. V. Hasselblad, H. G. O'Brien (now Inspector), R. W. Olmsted, G. M. Comstock.
Bottom row—C. G. Carr, J. J. Haag, F. A. Ribbach, J. W. Smith.*

EXPERIENCE teaches us that executive ability and the dynamic power of leadership in any line of endeavor is acquired by or is the direct result of personal application, perseverance and incentive.

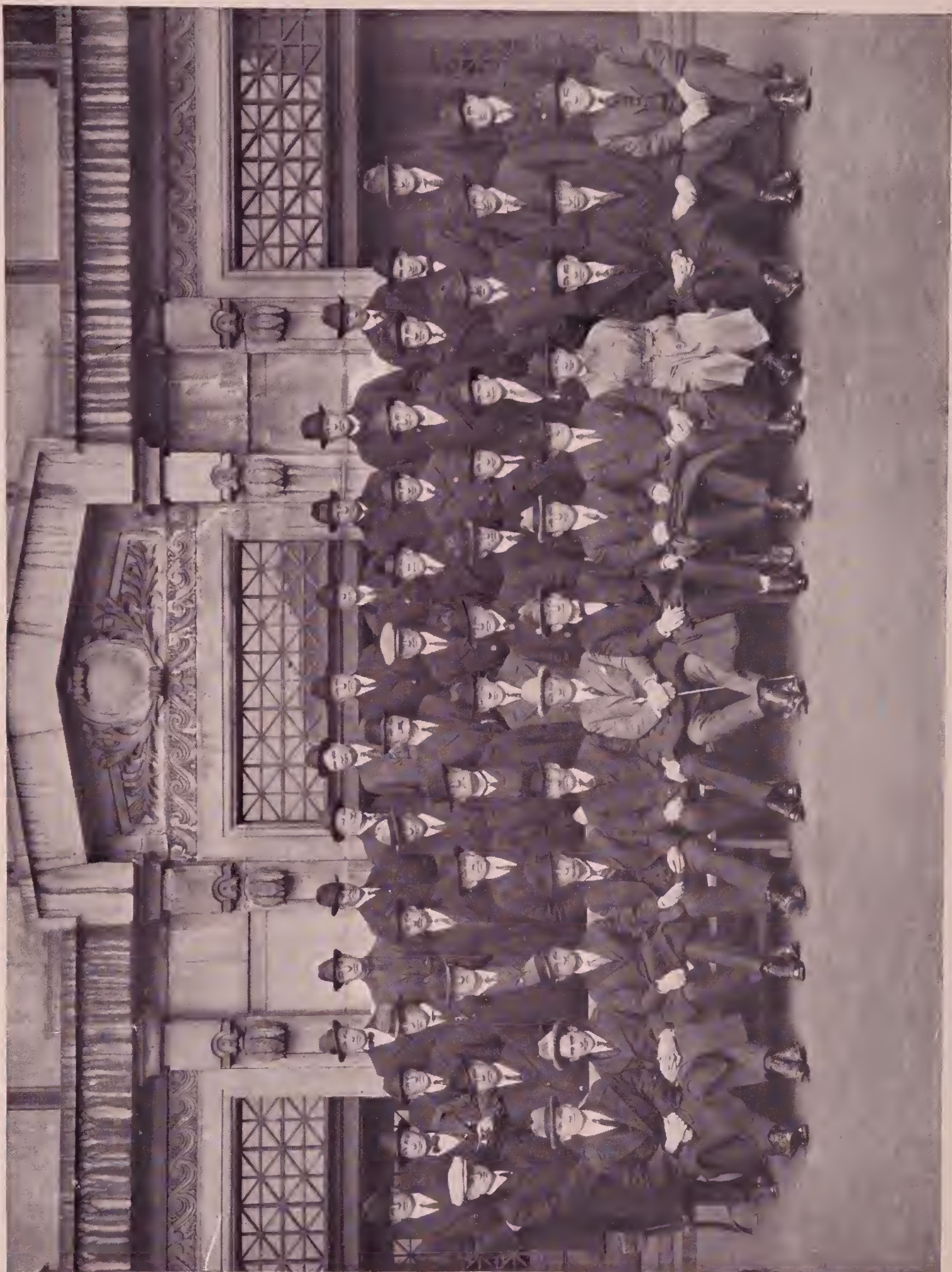
The rank of Lieutenant is only one step from the top of the ladder in police service; and a lieutenant in this department is just what the name implies, the right-hand man of the department. A captain in charge of a large district must remain in his office and depend to a very great extent upon his right-hand men, or lieutenants, for a daily general supervision of the districts, consultation with and instruction of the Sergeants and to furnish him with first hand information regarding all police matters within his jurisdiction. Thus it is plain that the police lieutenant bears no small portion of the responsibility for maintenance of law and order.

There are at the present time eight Lieutenants in the Seattle Police Department, and it may be said that the work which they have and are doing and the ease and despatch with which it is done deserves the most creditable mention.



SERGEANTS OF SEATTLE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Top row, left to right—L. L. Norton, W. I. Smith, J. J. Crawford, J. Bjarnason, W. E. Carr, I. C. Lee, W. S. White.
 Second row—F. E. Bryant, M. D. Pence, S. A. Haden, G. E. Buchanan, C. F. Watson, Eugene Sisler,
 Bottom row—J. H. Thomas, A. J. Wilkes, E. W. Pielow, P. H. Jennings, H. L. Unland, H. T. Kent, L. J. Forbes, F. C. Fuqua.



DETECTIVE DIVISION

The Detective Department

By R. E. McCULLOUGH



CAPTAIN CHARLES TENNANT
Detective Division

THE Detective Department is the nervous system of that comprehensive body of vigilant men commonly referred to under the term "police." While other branches may supply the bony framework and the sinews of the giant of law and order, the central, peripheral and sympathetic nerves—the medulla, spinal cord and ganglia—whose office it is to control and harmonize the vital processes and voluntary activities, and to bring this organism into relationship with the outside world through consciousness of its surroundings, to receive and record sensations and to accomplish volition, are present in the machinery of the detective system.

By its processes the different branches and functions of the Police Department are co-ordinated, and enabled to work in consistency, the efforts of each supplementing the work of the other. Detectives mix freely with all classes of the population, have first-hand knowledge of the temper and state of the public mind, and are first aware of the presence and whereabouts of criminals of the specialized types. Not only is this contact established locally, but the Detective Depart-

ment is at all times in close touch with the outside world through its correspondence with the Police Departments of other cities, and by reason of its keeping tab on the movements of the vicious classes, requiring them to "talk," to "snitch" and to do "stool pigeon" duty in order to be allowed the freedom of the streets. Through such channels come the most direct and dependable information of a police character. The lawless classes are admittedly the most mobile elements of our unstable, vibratory population, and by observation of them, gaining familiarity with their mode of thought, and acquiring information that passes current among them, the detective keeps himself fitted to perform the service required at his hand. This criminal contact is of vital importance, and the public owe a debt of gratitude, and not a flood of criticism, to the men who maintain it. The state of development of the detective branch of any police department determines the efficiency of the processes of law enforcement, just as truly as the advancement and specialization of function of the nervous system in the animal kingdom effectually fixes the place of the animal in the scale of evolution.

August 1, 1903, Charles Tennant was appointed a detective in the department by Chief of Police John Sullivan. Here was set in motion the impulse that led up to the present organization of the Detective Department. The position of Sergeant of Detectives was created by ordinance and Detective Tennant was given the appointment, being the first to hold that rank in the department. Here was the nucleus and inauguration of the Detective Department. The grade of Captain of Detectives was later created by ordinance, and Sergeant Tennant was advanced to that rank June 1, 1908. These promotions and the incidental assignment of detectives as the force was increased, mark the rise of the Detective Division.

When Captain Tennant was thus assigned to the Detective Department, and it was in its swaddling clothes, Seattle had a population of about 125,000, the Police Department numbered less than 80 members, 29 of whom are now dead and 12 are on the retired list; C. W. Wappenstein, later Chief of Police, was assigned to detective duty under Sergeant Tennant; Justice R. R. George, who was later killed in an elevator accident, was Police Judge, and Judge John B. Gordon was practicing law in the New York Block; the Hon. William H. Moore, for many years a member of the City Council, won by fourteen votes his election for Mayor over "Honest John" Riplinger, City Comptroller and ex-officio City Clerk, who later took a long vacation in Honduras; Judge Mitchell Gilliam was Corporation Counsel; the late lamented R. A. Ballinger, later Secretary of the Interior under President Taft, was practicing law with Judge Ronald; John F. Dore,

The Detective Department—(Continued)

The Detective Department—(Continued)

the country. As a matter of figures this Identification Bureau has a record of having made 10,000 identifications through fingerprints.

The value of this work to the city cannot be overestimated. Every consideration that supports the policy of making appropriations for police work supports this work, and there is no part of our expenditures for police purposes from which the public derives more constant or valuable benefit. The department has a most enviable record, through the work of, for instance, Detectives D. J. McLennan, James Doom, and others, of identifying on the street and returning to other cities for trial some of the most desperate criminals and high-class burglars. This fact is known among the vicious

his liberation from serving a sentence to go back to the scene of his former crime. Close supervision of the activities of criminals, and the severe punishments under the codes of the several European states, have driven the lawless elements in greatly increased numbers to our shores, and unless liberal provision is made for the carrying of this burden, we are doomed to a still further increase of crime. The developments of the last few years, particularly the phenomenal increase of our wealth, has made the United States a highly attractive field for the vicious, and our crime statistics show that we are confronted by a national problem. In the countries of Western Europe the percentage of convictions that follow prosecutions has ranged in different years and in different countries from 45 per cent to as high as 95 per cent, while in the United States the percentage has fallen to as low as three, making it evident that the work of detection and identification ought to be very thoroughly prosecuted here.

The conditions under which the Captain worked at that time are well illustrated by recollection of the Judge George Emory murder, July 7th, 1906. There is an old picture in the office, showing the youthful murderer, Chester Thompson, walking between Captain Tennant and Detective John L. Barck, as he is being taken to a gallery in Third Avenue, near Columbia Street, to be photographed. This prisoner had to be held in the County Jail, the City Jail at that time being but a sort of staunch birdcage. This was the boy who, in an outburst of rage and resentment on account of the fact that the Judge was inclined to frown upon his attentions to his 16-year-old niece and ward, went to his home at the dead of night and shot him in cold blood. He then seemed to realize the enormity of his crime and, fearing he would be lynched, he took with him two of the Judge's helpless little children as hostages, and barricaded himself in a room at the Emory home, threatening to kill the children and himself the moment interference offered. Detectives Lee Barbee and Charles Phillips were detailed, and after a couple of hours he was induced by a ruse to come out. The sensational nature of the shooting, the prominence of the families involved, the long-drawn legal battle that followed the filing of the first degree murder charge, and the touching defense made by the father, himself held in the highest esteem by his fellow citizens of the city, make this one of the most memorable episodes in the criminal history of Seattle. The keenest grief over the tragic death of the victim of this assassin was expressed by those in every walk in life. In all the history of the state there is no record of a tragedy which has caused such universal sorrow. Although only 37 years of age at the time of his death, the victim had sat upon the Superior bench of the state, and was widely known for his integrity and eloquence. The handling of the case was also a triumph for the department, for it had promised to be a quadruple tragedy, and its later history



FINGERPRINT FILES. BERTILLON ROOM.

elements and accounts in a large measure for the fact that Seattle is given a wide berth by the arch burglars and yeggmen of the country.

The spread of present-day doctrines and theories of humane treatment of prisoners, and of extending executive and judicial clemency, evidenced, for instance, by the decrease in the number of executions of murderers from eight per cent in 1882 to two per cent in 1900, makes necessary increased vigilance on the part of prosecuting officers. If the convict is to be lightly punished, surely, for the general good, it is desirable that the highest possible percentage of offenses be detected and punished. It is the too common practice of police judges to suspend sentence on condition that the offender leave town. This contributes to the mobility and shifting propensities of the criminal class, and particularly in western cities, where possibly ten per cent of the population are annually new faces, and the criminal and the fugitive mix freely with the transitory elements, the means of knowing criminals on inspection becomes of vital importance in police work.

The cunning of the criminal is to avoid detection, and it is not the practice of the confirmed criminal on

The Detective Department—(Continued)

shows that it probably would have been, but for proper handling.

Being selected to take charge of the Detective Division, the Captain was off to a good start. He had tact, was a keen student of detective method and routine, possessed Scotch tenacity and industry, stamina and an uncanny sense of what would win and what was doomed to defeat. He had with him ten men: C. W. Wapenstein, L. A. Barbee, Frank Kennedy, James Byrne, Charles Phillips, H. C. Adams, S. G. Corbett, M. R. Hubbard, M. M. Freeman, Gil Philbrick, all of whom are living, three of them being still in service—James Byrne, Charles Phillips and M. M. Freeman—the others retired. Every one of these men have played a notable part in the criminal history of Seattle. Name any sensational and widely discussed criminal trial or case falling within these twenty years, and one or more of these men will be found to have been instrumental in the solution, to know intimately the details, and to be able to discuss the incidents from recollection merely. His has been the opportunity to evolve and carry out a consistent policy through a considerable period of time. The great reproach of American police systems, and the fundamental weakness, is want of continuity of policy—in short, politics.

Obviously, any system, and especially a police system, derives a great part of its virtue from the ability to carry on a policy over a considerable period of time; frequent and kaleidoscopic changes tend invariably to disorganization and ineffectiveness. Of the unfortunate influence of "politics" on police administration, little need be said; not because the effects are negligible, but because they are too familiar in every city to require elaboration. The police system of Paris has had but one fundamental change since the days of the first Napoleon, and the London system—Scotland Yard—has had none. Another great element in the difficulty in policing American cities lies in the heterogeneity of the population. It is not so much that our native born population have set for themselves a higher standard of moral and civic conduct, for to their shame be it said that there is but little difference when the averages are consulted, but in the mixing of populations a higher percentage of crime results than would be the case if the mingled elements were unscrambled, and living segregated in districts inhabited by unmixed populations. There is in Americans a curious mixture of violence and tenderness, which makes them quick to commit an offense, and which at the same time induces the public to take a lenient and indulgent attitude toward the criminal, and to view him with a certain tolerance, and even to indulge in maudlin sentiment toward the perpetrators of revolting crimes. Witness the recently announced determination of Louis Sonny, the officer who captured Roy Gardiner, after having turned over to Mrs. Gardiner the reward he received for the apprehension of this dangerous criminal, to journey to the

White House, possibly with a dove perched on his left shoulder, while he carries a banner emblazoned with a pair of scales, as a crusader for a pardon for this braggart. Our large floating population, drifting from city to city, without attachment to any spot, parasitic, predatory, considering themselves strangers wherever they be, not feeling the restraints which affect citizens in fixed abodes, portions of them meaning to move on to other cities as soon as placed under surveillance or police pressure, makes the work of the detectives unremitting toil.

The period of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, which marks the high tide of Seattle's achievement in advertising herself as the city of the Northwest, saw congregate in the city and its environs a very large



POLICE HEADQUARTERS BUILDING

number of the desperately criminal class, including high-class burglars, pickpockets, confidence men, swindlers and yeggs. The criminal history of the city will show that its sensations of earlier date involve more generally names known locally, as witness the Chester Thompson case just cited, but the period of the A.-Y.-P. Exposition, when the city was flooded with the "stranger within our gates," crime after crime was committed by men, the tracing of whose records quickly showed that they had recently come from other cities of the East. Such a one was Peter Miller.

On Thanksgiving night, November 26th, 1908, Hugh McMahon left his place of business, never to be seen again alive, and the body was found in the early morning in a boarding house yard on East Aloha Street, his Great Dane dog, being the first to find him, standing watch. The body had been dragged through a barbed

The Detective Department—(Continued)

wire fence, as shown by torn places in the clothing making it evident that more than one person was concerned in the death. Two valuable rings, entrusted to McMahon for safekeeping, had been stripped from the fingers, and a watch, the property of Tom Desmond, was also missing. Detective Lee Barbee took up the clues that presented themselves, and arranged for close watch to be kept of every pawnshop sent to the police stations of the cities of the Coast. On February 1st, 1909 word was received from the Spokane Department that a diamond ring and a watch which had been pawned there might be the ones taken from McMahon on the night of the murder. They were so identified and the signature of the man who pawned the ring and watch was photographed for the use of the Seattle detectives.

For a long period of time countless house burglaries had been occurring, perpetrated by experienced men. Only better class residences were entered, thoroughly ransacked, the loot selected with care and evident knowledge of value, and the entrance and exit were always made expeditiously and without noise. Every detective who could be spared for such work was detailed to patrol the residence districts, automobiles being used in the afternoon and evening. July 1st, Roy Williams, a beardless youth, was taken into custody, having been observed standing about the corner at 16th Avenue and Madison Street for several hours. He first stated he was waiting for his uncle, and later that he was waiting for his sweetheart, but would give no names or addresses. He was held for investigation, but was released without any charge having been completed against him. It was evident that if he was implicated in these burglaries, there was an older head directing him, and a detective was detailed to shadow him, but he managed to disappear in the crowds collected on Second Avenue, due to a parade.

On July 22nd, 1909, Detective Ed C. Griffith started to work from his home in the Volunteer Park district and, due to the lookout that was being kept in the residence districts, decided to walk and keep his eyes open. Not far from the park, on 14th Avenue North, he spied the young man, Roy Williams, and with him a much older and heavier man. He started in their direction, and the young man recognized him, and whispered to his companion. By this time Griffith was approaching them and, calling upon them to throw up their hands, he handcuffed them together. They were brought to the station, and the older man was booked under the name Peter Miller. It was later learned that he had many aliases—Bob Bremer, Charles Elliott, James Marsden, Henry Allison, James Hammond, being only a few of them.

The younger man first confessed, and took Captain Tennant and Detective Griffith to the room he and the other man had occupied as a living room, bedroom and kitchen, at 1706 Terry Avenue. There were found

nitro-glycerine, fragments from many recent prowls, and, far more important, was a pawnticket, with the handwriting of Peter Miller on it, and a memorandum book, with the names and addresses of victims written in cipher, also in Miller's handwriting. Mere glances at the pawnticket, at the memorandum book and the handwriting on the Spokane pawnbroker's register, showed Captain Tennant that the same man had written them all.

Confronted with these facts the older man, Peter Miller, also confessed, and boastfully claimed many burglaries as his which had not been attributed to him. He delighted in relating his achievements as a house prowler, and his success in plying his trade and for so long a time mystifying the police. He told with a swagger of jumping from an upstairs window with jewelry stolen from the place in his pockets, and landing almost in the arms of an officer, and making the officer believe that he was the owner of the premises, pursuing the fleeing burglar.

Miller, instead of being charged with the murder of Hugh McMahon, strong as the evidence was, was placed on trial on a second degree burglary charge, and a conviction obtained. Miller had in the meantime proved himself to be a man of keen intelligence and great alertness of mind, a student in different languages, having a smattering of both law and medicine, and possessed of a certain oratorical gift—a man who, had he devoted his energies to legitimate pursuits, might have made his mark in life. He conducted his own defense, the adroitness of which gave rise to many tense situations and was much featured in the newspapers.

After this conviction he gave out the following interview:

"I was born at Germantown, Pa., thirty years ago. My father was a lawyer, banker, student and traveler. He had amassed about three-quarters of a million dollars. My mother, although an invalid, possessed the most remarkable mind I ever knew. The peculiarities of my nature, the psychic force which impels me to be a speaker, which moves the words to burst forth almost without effort, I inherit from her. She was a thinker, a dreamer, an idealist, and yet a student of the actualities of the world. When I was only three years old she went for her health to the Mediterranean, and there I spent my boyhood, first at San Remo, in the Riviera, then at Corsica, Palermo and Cairo by turns, my mother always in search of health.

I did not go to school, but you will know what a strange power of mind my mother bestowed on me when I tell you that I could read and write and speak three languages when I was six years old. I was imbued with the love of study. All my life I have followed the Scriptural message: 'Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free.'

Now, you will see how ridiculous it is to state that

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I am at heart a criminal. How could one with such a beginning fall into crime?

"My mother died when I was fifteen. I went to the University of Berlin and studied medicine for two years. I had plenty of money to pursue my studies. Under Rudolph Virchow I studied pathology and comparative anatomy. Other men of his kind taught me surgery and physics. Finally I left Berlin because I could obtain better laboratory facilities and instruction in high chemistry at the University of Paris. I was there one semester, but the nomadic spirit of my father was in me, calling for travel and change. I went to the University of Turin and learned psychology from the masters of the science.

"And I read, read, read—read everything that men have written in many languages, it seems to me. But always I have found one idea more strongly impressed on me than any other—the inhumanity of the world to those who are poor.

"I came to the United States and was induced to invest my fortune in mining property near Valencia, Mexico. This was after I had spent some months at Bellevue Hospital, New York, as interne. I went to Mexico myself as superintendent of our property, but I never was a business man. My partners wanted me to be a slave driver. I thought more of the poor peons than I did of my partners. As the mines were a failure, I left them in my partners' hands. I lost all I had, but it was a small thing to me. I have always been able to earn a living as a lecturer. I did not care for money to which I had no right. Why should I be rich among such poverty? I could never be happy amid suffering.

"So I have devoted my life to the poor. The power of oratory is a gift. I have never cultivated it. But, for example, during the Haywood-Pettibone affair in Idaho I raised thousands of dollars for the cause by street speaking. I have never been arrested except for blockading the streets with the thousands who have listened to my words. My whole doctrine is one of love? Why should I resort to crime? I have opposed the advocates of force."—The Times, November 3rd, 1909, after the first conviction.

Following the conviction he obtained counsel and perfected an appeal to the Supreme Court. There was a great mass of evidence and possible charges against Miller, and the state was able, time after time, to file and prosecute charges based upon the breaking and entering into and stealing from, some other home. In the newspaper interview quoted Miller refers to his activity in raising funds for the Haywood-Moyer-Pettibone defense, and it is surmised that from some such source, as a service in return, money was supplied to him in the legal battle thus precipitated, continuing, as it did, over a period of five years, the matter in one phase or another was before the Supreme Court of the state seven times. Changes of venue were taken by the defense, and four of the appeals were taken from convictions or court

orders in King County, and three from Pierce County. It so happened that he was never tried before a jury that believed him, or failed to convict, but the Supreme Court saved him from commitment to the State Penitentiary for this long period, largely upon the ground that the admission of certain confessions was erroneous. Finally Miller was brought to trial in King County, and the case was given to the jury by the state without the confessions having been introduced, and yet appeal was taken from the conviction that followed. In the meantime, the Court had somewhat revised its holding as to the admissibility of the confession of an accomplice, in the following language:

"In the former case we were inclined to hold that his testimony was inadmissible * * * we now hold it was not error to submit the testimony of the accomplice Taylor to the jury under proper instructions to consider the manner in which it was procured, and with further caution as to the testimony of an accomplice as bearing upon its credibility."—68 Wash. 246.

Surely the part played in this prosecution by Captain Tennant and, in fact, the Detective Department, is a matter of congratulation to all concerned. The conduct of this matter marked the Captain as a man not easily swerved from his purpose. He saw conviction after conviction set aside; saw the admission of a confession held to be error, although there was present at the time it was made the Prosecuting Attorneys of three counties—King, Pierce and Spokane—and these all present in Court to testify as to the manner in which it was taken; saw a defendant apparently supplied with ample funds to continue his defense indefinitely, and saw the newspapers, as usual, much inclined to cultivate a public sympathy for a defendant who had served penitentiary commitments before, had broken jail, had twice escaped the custody of officers, and was at the time under indictment for assault with intent to kill—all of which had occurred in other cities before this defendant set upon his career in Seattle. The successful conclusion of this prosecution is justly a matter of pride, not alone to Captain Tennant, but to every detective or officer who had to do with it, to the legal departments of King and Pierce Counties who secured the convictions—especially Deputy Prosecuting Attorney Everett Ellis—and to the City of Seattle, which has profited by the public service so rendered.

The period following the war brought its train of characteristic evils, like the spray from a receding tidal wave. Unemployment, penniless soldiers returning to their old walks in life and mingling with former associates now become affluent through surpassing profits, dissensions and discontent coming on like a rude awakening from a dream of a better day, the idleness of men accustomed to the use of weapons, and for the police those acts of violence committed by men who had learned to value life in terms of zero and property in no terms at all.

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One such act was that, memorable only for its hatefulness, by which one John Smith brought upon himself the attention of the department and of the city and state, from January 21st 1921, to January 27th, on which date he was found guilty of first degree murder by a jury, this being the closing chapter of his career.

John Smith was of German descent, and was nettled by the measures taken by the government during the war. He offered himself as a recruit at Camp Lewis but was rejected. He turned to burglary, by his own confession, and supported himself thereafter by lawlessness and banditry. He had a career of crime in Spokane, later in Tacoma, and then came to Seattle. On the night of January 21st, 1921, he was abroad in the residence district, armed with a Remington and a Colt automatic, and had on his person 75 rounds of ammunition. At about 9:45 p. m. he was walking boldly on Broadway and saw two patrolmen, Neil McMillan and W. T. Angle, making their rounds and trying doors, but he continued on his way, taking not one step to avoid them. Upon the approach of Smith Officer Angle remarked to McMillan: "Guess I'll shake this fellow down." McMillan replied: "Oh, he looks like a working fellow," and turned to try a door. He then heard two shots, and turned to see Angle fall under the fire of the bandit. He pulled his own gun, and although he fired two shots the bandit escaped unscathed, and he had met the same fate as Officer Angle.

The bandit turned to the east of Broadway and was seen to disappear into an alley. Coming out on the street, he saw a resident standing in his doorway. Smith discharged his automatic in the direction of this door, telling the man with an oath to get back inside. Here the stalking figure was lost to sight. From the scene of the shooting he had been seen to go in an easterly direction, and the shot fired at the man in the doorway was east of Broadway, and when he felt himself out of sight of the witnesses to the murders just committed, he resolved not to be found in the direction in which he had been seen to move. He therefore cautiously crossed Broadway, and in about thirty-five minutes found himself in the down-town district. Here he mixed with the street throngs, unnoticed and unsuspected. Word had, however, reached headquarters and had been passed out to detectives and patrolmen to look out for a stockily built man, a mackinaw tinged with red, and a light cap. Having received this description, Detectives T. G. Montgomery and James O'Brien, having between them a civilian with whom they were talking, were walking north on Second Avenue at Cherry Street. As they were passing the Hoge Building they found themselves in the pathway of a stockily built man, a mackinaw tinged with red, and a light cap—the stalking figure. O'Brien, reaching behind Carmen, the civilian between them, tapped Montgomery on the arm and said: "The very

man—" stepping at the instant toward the curb, as the stranger was walking closer to the curb than they. Montgomery began to explain: "We are officers—" and saw a flash of the desperado's gun, and saw O'Brien reel under the fire. He pulled his own gun and, as the discharges followed one another, he saw the bandit fall, rising first to his tiptoes as the Police Positive found its mark, and then crumpling up on the sidewalk.



DETECTIVE JAMES O'BRIEN

The bandit had been put down for the count, but not until after bullets had cut through Montgomery's clothing in six places, and the civilian who had been walking between himself and Detective O'Brien had also been wounded by the bandit. He turned to give assistance to O'Brien, whose gun had twitched out of his hand, and on whose face there was a smile or a grimace of pain. "Are you hard hit, Jimmie?"

asked Montgomery. "No, I think not, but oh, my poor children." At this the bandit was seen to roll over from a position lying on his back, as though attempting to rise, and Montgomery went to him and stopped him by overpowering him.

On the person of the bandit was found a book of instructions for target pistol shooting. Having learned the art, and confessedly proud of his expertness, he apparently longed to employ it on human targets. There can be no other conclusion because, although these guns had both been stolen by him in recent burglaries, and he had committed a long line of acts of banditry—his own explanation being that he could not afford to be taken—the fact remains that he could doubtless have avoided meeting the two officers in uniform, at a place where the street was amply lighted. Here were three members of the Seattle Police Department, none of them over 36 years of age, slain within the space of one hour, by a man who, although he was passing unmolested among the general public, was an enemy to his kind.

Let the business of the world for a moment cease, and all thought be turned to Justice for men among their fellows who have paid the last extreme exaction of the public service in which they are engaged. James O'Brien stood on a firing line that has never known an armistice. His was a deed of valor as high as any the storied past can hold, and shall the heedless public, with niggard sophistry spurn the broken home and turn deaf ear to the unanswered cry of little children calling for "Daddy" in the night? Widowed hearts and children's hands outstretched attest that they have paid the price, and the public passes on in ungrateful security, too often scorning and belittling the hand upraised in the interest of law, order and peace.

The Detective Department—(Continued)

In the case of the death on duty of Officers Angle and McMillan, and of Detective Jimmie O'Brien, the latter of whom left a family of four children all under the age of eight years, and Officer Stevens' family, he having been killed by a bandit but a few days previously, the public of Seattle answered nobly to the need of the bereaved ones, and raised an ample fund and demanded speedy punishment for John Smith, the bandit, and he was tried, convicted and sentenced to hang six days after the murders.

Scarcely had the last reverberations of the John Smith trial, and the echoes of the springing of the trap for his execution, died away, when another murder horror struck the quiet of the city, and the stage was again set for the infliction of the death penalty. Thus two executions were made of persons sentenced from

man he then took his money, \$405, and came to Seattle. The man who had been so heartlessly beaten regained his health, however, and, coming to Seattle, on the streets one day he saw and recognized Mahoney as his assailant and called an officer to take him into custody. He was arrested and turned over to the Spokane Police Department for trial. Being convicted, he was sentenced to serve from five to eight years in the State Penitentiary. Politics here interposed themselves, and friends in Seattle obtained Mahoney's parole before he had served two years of his sentence. He returned to Seattle, and inside of sixty days he married a woman more than thirty years his senior, she being reputed to have property in excess of \$100,000 in value, his design being to possess himself of her wealth, or at least to share it. Mrs. Mooers had had the management of her



Detectives M. J. Cleary, M. J. McNamee, H. M. Barton, C. L. Toms and W. A. Fuller, and Patrolman R. B. Colby, diving in Lake Union in search of the body of Mrs. Kate Mooers-Mahoney. Officer Colby is shown having the diving suit adjusted to make descent.

King County within the period of eight months, although previously it had been fifteen years since the last execution. This new murder orgy further brought out one of the known characteristics of Captain Tennant—his tenacity of purpose, his persistence in the pursuit of his objective in the face of criticism, scurrility and abuse.

James A. Mahoney, a large, ungainly but suave individual, had never learned any legitimate means of making a living. Having been brought up in the atmosphere of the saloon and worthless companionship, he never took kindly to any kind of toil. In the pursuit of some of the means employed by him to obtain other men's money, he unmercifully beat a man in Spokane, after giving him chloral, left him for dead, and tried to arrange the body to make it appear that he had committed suicide. From the pockets of the unconscious

property for years, and rather enjoyed it herself, and Mahoney quickly found that his marriage had not accomplished for him just what he had hoped. He brooded over this state of affairs and had conferences with his sister, Dolores Johnson, who was herself later charged, tried and convicted of complicity with him in a bold attempt to possess themselves of the property of the widow he had married, and she is now serving a five-year sentence for her part in the crime.

Mahoney bought thirty feet of rope and five pounds of lime, which he secreted about their apartment at 409 Denny Way. He persuaded Mrs. Mahoney that at her age she deserved a rest, and that she owed it to a sister in New York, whom she had not seen since her girlhood days, to drop her cares and pay a long-deferred visit to eastern cities and relatives. Kate Mooers-Mahoney fell in with the idea, helped him to

The Detective Department—(*Continued*)

plan the details, and said good-bye to her friends April 16th to take the train—and was never seen again alive. On that afternoon she was seen to be wearing a large quantity of very valuable jewelry, and although it had been announced they would take the train that evening, screams and groans were heard from the apartment at that evening. But both disappeared, and in about ten days Mahoney re-appeared, stating that he had been with Mrs. Mahoney as far as St. Paul, and had sent her on from there to New York and Cuba, and had returned to take care of the property. In this he was assisted willingly by his sister and mother, who, bedecked with Mrs. Mahoney's jewelry, drove with him in Mrs. Mahoney's limousine to call upon families who had known them in their poverty years before, at Snohomish and Bellingham and in Seattle.

But Mahoney was regarded as a dangerous man, and was under the observation of the Seattle detectives from the moment of his release on parole. The sudden disappearance of the woman he had married, who was much more passionately fond of her property than she was of her husband, the vulgar display of her jewelry, the egregious stories told concerning her whereabouts, rumors from Mahoney's first wife to the effect that his marriage with Mrs. Moers was bigamous and the relations said to have been sustained by him with his reputed sister, all left no doubt of the fate of Mrs. Mooers. Investigation showed that a trunk had been removed from the apartment on the evening the couple were to have started east, and the disposition of the trunk was the key to the case. Captain Tennant spent two days in personal investigation, in which he was assisted by Detectives Chad Ballard, J. F. Majewski, C. L. Toms, H. M. Barton, M. J. McNamee, W. A. Fuller, M. J. Cleary and D. M. Blaine, and his conclusions led to the undertaking that astounded the entire city, this venture in crime solution being nothing less than the attempt to recover from the bottom of Lake Union, a body of water fifty feet deep, and its extreme measurement north and south, and east and west, being a mile and a half each way, there being in places ten to fourteen feet of mud at the bottom, the trunk containing the corpus delicti in the case. This effort was looked upon with disapproval, and even the Captain's confidential friends feared he was staking his reputation as a prudent officer on a mere hazard, with the chances strongly against success. But the Captain had taken his resolution. He detailed in addition to the detectives mentioned above, Detectives G. W. Humphrey, S. Simundson, J. Bianchi, J. D. Landis and O. I. Van Buskirk, and week after week, through May, June and July, continued the baffling search. The public was becoming restive under the idea that here was a wanton waste of public money, and the newspapers were beginning to show a disposition to make a jest of the attempt. The Prefect of Police of Paris, nor Scotland Yard, ever undertook a more ambitious venture. The prospect was

one before which a man of ordinary endowments would have quelled. But, where the body was was the place to seek it. Being left no doubt as to the place to look, the Captain did not shirk the responsibility. During all this time he was in close conference with Prosecuting Attorney Malcolm Douglas and Deputy Prosecuting Attorney T. M. Patterson, and as criticism turned to scorn, their support was of great value to him. On August 8th the submarine sled used in the operations cut loose a trunk from its moorings, and it floated to the surface. On being opened there was taken from it first a woman's plush coat, and then a small rug, stained with blood. Next came a bloody mandarin coat, and a pink and white striped house dress, then a blue bath robe and a quantity of woman's underwear. Lastly, the nude body of Kate Mooers-Mahoney. The head and face had been packed in lime, which in slaking in the water had parboiled and rendered the features unrecognizable, but identification was made by dental work, proof of ownership of the articles of clothing, etc. The triumph was of the same proportions as the undertaking.

December 21st, 1921, the body of Ferdinand Hochbrunn, a familiar figure on the streets of Seattle since its infancy, was found in his apartment at 2520 Fifth Avenue, shot in the back of the head, and in an advanced stage of decomposition, the glass eye having fallen out of the skull. He had been supposed to be in California, several letters having been received from California cities, either signed by him or having his signature cleverly forged. Investigation showed that the apartment had been plundered, and his ward and housekeeper was known to have gone to California, after having deposited, October 15th, a large quantity of money, all in \$20 gold pieces, for transmission to Chicago and points in Michigan. The state charged the ward with this offense, and from the circumstance of the money remitted on October 15th, it undertook to prove that the crime was committed on the evening of October 14th. The evidence was purely circumstantial, and although it was voluminous, and had to be collected from four states—Washington, California, Oregon and Michigan—it left no possible hypothesis other than the certain guilt of the accused. The investigation, however, emphasized the frailty of the human mind in matters of evidence, persons having been found who believed that they saw and talked with Hochbrunn in December, and it was clearly seen, despite the indisputable nature of the showing the department could make, that aside from a confession, when the fugitive was finally located, the public mind would never be cleared as to the matter of who did the actual shooting. In September, 1922, nearly a year after the shooting, the fugitive ward was located in Oakland, and it occasioned no surprise that she denied all knowledge of the killing in connection with which she was wanted. As soon as she was in custody Lieutenant of Detectives

The Detective Department—(Continued)

William B. Kent took the train for Oakland, not awaiting extradition papers. Within an hour and a half of the time Lieutenant Kent took the matter of this killing up with Clara Skarin in the City Jail at Oakland, he had a complete confession of the act of shooting. This accomplishment on his part required a ready command of all the elements of proof involved in the records obtained from four different states, an intimate knowledge of human nature, and a personality which dominates in conversations with those who have anything to hide. The Lieutenant has been Acting Night Captain of Detectives for many years, during which time he has "shaken down" thousands of prisoners of all types, having talked to them nightly for all this period, and has an intuitive sense of whether what the prisoner is saying is actually what he is thinking. He has the rare quality of insight into crime. He is discriminating and aggressive, and as a superior officer exacting. He is highly successful in crime investigation, and in involved cases great reliance is placed in his judgment by the Prosecuting Attorney's office.

"Jim the Penman," one of the most successful and notorious of all forgers, flashed across the Seattle police sky like a meteor in 1916. He is very shrewd in his work, and the ruse adopted in Seattle was to write to local architects from Butte, saying he was about to undertake the erection of a residence in Seattle, and, due to business engagements, he would be compelled to be absent during the work of construction. He therefore desired to put the work in the hands of a responsible firm, and desired an early reply, quoting fees, and containing a reference to the architect's bank. He thus obtained the signatures of local business men, and on his arriving in Seattle a couple of days later he knew the banks with which they carried accounts. He works a town industriously for a day or two, and as expeditiously leaves it. His usual method is to give checks to the woman who works with him, to be cashed. This woman has thus become known under dozens of aliases, having used in this city "Mary Farrell."

When it became apparent that this city had had a visit with R. E. Pope, otherwise "Jim the Penman," and his accomplice, and that Seattle banks and business men were the losers by a large sum of money, Lieutenant William E. Justus took up the matter of locating these persons and serving the forgery warrants that were issued for P. J. Langford, alias R. E. Pope, alias C. E. Reede, and Mary Farrell, alias Agnes Porter, alias Mildred Snyder, etc., etc. A three-year search was prosecuted, it being necessary at all times to proceed with caution, the man having written the checks and the woman having passed them, it was necessary to locate both, and after the arrest of one it would be useless to look for the other. After this long search they were both located and arrested in Memphis and held for this department. This case illustrates one of the amazing crochets of the law, in the admission of prisoners to bail

in an extradition case. After the State of Washington had been put to an expense of between \$400 and \$500, the prisoners were released on bail, and the long search ended fruitlessly, the privilege of bail meaning to them but the opportunity to escape. Lieutenant Justus saw service in the Portland department, where he has a host of firm friends, but felt the lure of Puget Sound and recognized the larger opportunity for service afforded, and came to Seattle and identified himself with the department in 1910. He is a fingerprint and identification expert, and is genial, consistent and just—an ideal and very popular superior officer. His connection with the Detective Department has been a period of good will among the members of it, he being able to restore harmony in all situations. His ever-ready humor relieves every tense situation, and his presence and personality lend a flavor that amounts to a charm to the service.

It is in the line of good policing to look not only for fugitives from this city who commit a crime and hide themselves elsewhere, but to keep the city rid of desperate characters by picking up criminals wanted by other cities. Detectives D. J. McLennan and James Doom have done particularly remarkable work in this line, having picked up here such arch criminals as Tom Kelly, wanted in Los Angeles for the murder of a police officer; George Gatto, alias Spingola, alias "The Mouse," Standard Oil sticker-up, and J. C. Ford, for New York City, all of whom were old in the practice of their criminal bent, having previous records, and were identified on the street from a photograph.

A particularly clever "pinch" was that made by Detectives C. J. Waechter and P. Christiansen, of Charles Miller, alias Billy Edward Delmas, who had served fourteen years of his life in penitentiaries, including Folsom and San Quentin, and who had been a very active hotel prowler in this city for some weeks. He patronized only the better hotels, at which he was himself a guest, and in the "wee sma'" hours would go about the halls, softly trying the doors, entering only those carelessly left unlocked. In event he found he had disturbed anyone he politely apologized, saying he was looking for his own room. By painstaking examination of the registers at the hotels about the time burglaries were reported, the detectives hit upon a noticeable script, clearly the same at a dozen different hotels, although the name used was not twice alike. Watch continued until this script again appeared on the register at the Washington Hotel, December 14th, 1922, under the name of Charles Miller. Then arrangements were made to watch the occupant of the room to which Charles Miller was assigned, and the vigil lasted for 43 hours. The man was then seen to emerge at 3:10 A. M., very quietly from his room, and try various doors along the hall. He was seen to enter a room, and after about 25 minutes to come out. He was taken into custody. He was in his pajamas, and the amount of money he had in his possession, it was found, on con-

The Detective Department—(Continued)

sulting the occupant of the room he had surreptitiously entered, corresponded exactly with the amount that had been taken from the room. Upon consulting the records at Headquarters, it was found that this man had been photographed for police purposes a number of times, and when confronted with the record he made a complete confession.

A very dangerous robber was arrested by Detective Thomas Hayden, in 1920, following a number of daylight hold-ups in business houses in which the stick-up man would boldly enter the place and ask to see some article of merchandise. In three different drug stores in which he committed robberies he asked for peroxide, leading to his being termed "The Peroxide Kid." When the purchase was completed, and the clerk would step to the cash register to ring up the sale and make change, the hold-up would step up close to him, and holding a gun under his coat but in sight of the now terrified clerk, would caution him to make no outcry, and help himself to the money in the till. He was so very handy with his gun that, when placed under arrest by Detective Hayden he reached for it, although the Detective had him covered with his own revolver, and was standing so close that a shot would probably have meant instant death. Instead, Mr. Hayden reached his hand and seized the robber's pistol, gripping it so that the hammer would not work, and then wrenched it away from him. He was charged with robbery under the name of William F. Reuther, alias W. L. Brown, and given a sentence of five to twenty years in the Washington State Penitentiary.

In 1921 Paymaster Harrison, of the American Portable House Company, was stuck-up at the factory, 9th Avenue South and Alaska Street, just as he was entering the place with the weekly payroll, close to \$1000.00 in cash. He was bound, gagged, placed in an automobile, and carried to 7th Avenue and Madison Street, and there given a shove from the car, which sped on, taking the coin sack. The clues in this case were sedulously worked, and led to the arrest of Fred Hawkins, who had been sentenced to serve from five to fifteen years in the Washington State Penitentiary, for robbery, in 1915, and had served accordingly. He was identified as one of the hold-ups, and further information caused the arrest of George Spencer, Washington State Penitentiary No. 8502, Harry Trowsell and Fred Scott, and information was then obtained connecting with this hold-up Harry Kendall, who sprang out of a window and staged a foot race in an attempt to escape.

It happened, however, that the Detectives working this case were none other than Jack Williams and Ross Watson. Now, Watson is an athlete, and does the 220-yard dash in twenty-one and a fifth, and says he never did run his best. Kendall was outclassed from the start at his own game. Seeing the pursuer closing in on him, he changed his course to the direction of Lake Union, and although it was February, plunged in. He was

rescued from the icy water, and given instead, a life sentence in the State Penitentiary. With these fellows had been George Gray, Patty Sullivan, etc., who were also picked up. This gang had been terrorizing the north end of the city for some time.

Detective R. R. Herbert has made an enviable record on the bogus check detail. During the five years he has been so assigned he has handled personally, or had to do with, cases leading to 28 convictions for grand larceny, 35 for forgery, 15 for shoplifting, 30 for petit larceny, five for robbery, six for safe burglaries, and three for burglary. He it was who, on investigation of the burglary at the Martius Music House, traced the stolen goods to Bremerton, caused the arrest of eleven sailors in the case, and secured the conviction of three, who were each sentenced to serve one to fifteen years in the Washington State Reformatory.

Another high-class hotel prowler who worked Seattle during the summer of 1922 was Arthur Greggery, alias Albert Soberanos, who had served time in both San Quentin and Folsom Penitentiaries, for burglaries and robberies. He had taken quarters at a high class hotel, hoping to escape suspicion on the charges he had to fear. Detectives M. J. Cleary and Don M. Blaine made this arrest, having observed this man for several days before taking action, it being necessary to locate not only the hotel in which he lived, but also the garage in which he was keeping a Winton used to secrete the loot from his prowls. On his arrest jewelry was recovered of great value, and the fact established. He was shrewd, a fluent talker, and in addressing one of the juries which tried him, stated that he had made several rich hauls. He was twice tried, and given two sentences, and then held for trial as an habitual criminal.

In March, 1919, A. W. King entered a man's room in a Georgetown hotel, in the occupant's absence, but while he was still ransacking it, the occupant of the room returned. The prowler crawled under the bed, and when the owner entered he came out and covering him with a gun, obtained \$173. He then sprang out of the window. It was discovered that he had alighted in moist clay, which clearly showed exactly the number of nails in the sole and heel, the amount of wear, etc. Detectives E. W. Yoris and C. C. Fortner were assigned on the case, and investigated the shoe repair shops until they found one to which these shoes had been brought for half soling, and new heels. They then took the owner of the shoes into custody, and when confronted with the evidence, he confessed, and was given a sentence of one to fifteen years, in the Washington State Penitentiary.

William Peterson is the detective who has been expected to cultivate the acquaintance of the colored population, and to whom investigation of charges in which they are suspicioned is assigned. But he has done good work in other lines, as for instance, in the arrest of J. L. Wortham, alias F. H. Kimball, alias Thomas J.

The Detective Department—(Continued)

Mowery, alias Joseph E. Matthews, with numerous other aliases. This man is a very notorious bunk and forger, and had beguiled one Seattle bank out of \$7,500, another out of \$5,000, and C. D. Hillman, Seattle's pioneer real estate operator, out of \$5,000. But, although he could obtain the money of shrewd financial men, he found he could not cover his trail from Detective Peterson when he tried to leave the city. Peterson overtook him in Tacoma, placed him under arrest, and recovered \$16,645 of the money. This has been a dozen years ago, but Peterson has never gone into the banking business. He did give Mowery three to twenty years in the State Penitentiary, however.

In November, 1920, while the family slept, a bomb was thrown through a window of the home of Francis R. Shong, claim agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry., at 215 Belmont Avenue North, partly wrecking the place, but injuring no one. The only clue was a revolver found lying on the lawn, of unusual make, but it was found impracticable to trace the ownership of this gun from the factory. Detectives H. M. Barton and C. L. Toms were detailed, and going to the claim agent's office, they asked to see their files of claims. Several days were spent in going over correspondence, and it was discovered that one Elon Smith had a grievance against the Company, and that he had written several letters, none of them abusive, and containing no threats. They were more in the nature of appeals for employment, on the ground that he had settled a claim for a personal injury for a small amount of money, on the promise that he should have permanent employment. It was considered that he may have thrown this bomb, and was accordingly taken into custody. He was asked if he owned a gun, and he admitted that he had, but it was found that he could not produce it. Asked what he had done with it, and he said he could not understand how he had lost it. Among his papers it was learned that he formerly lived at Eau Claire, Wis., and from there it was learned that he had purchased this gun there. He was given a sentence of one to twenty years on this charge.

Confidence and bunko cases require peculiar and understanding treatment. Detectives Joseph Bianchi and Sam Simundsen are usually assigned in these investigations. When they have learned the method employed, and received a description of the bunk, they know among just what element of the population to look for the sharper. Bunko men are ordinarily north Italians, Serbians, Montenegrans, etc., and they prey upon south Italians, Greeks, etc. In the recent case against Pete Milich, alias S. Skeves, the slicker pretended to be deathly sick, and out of gratitude for a great favor done him when he was a needy young man, he was about to settle upon a deserving, hard-working man, \$25,000 of the large estate he had accumulated in his years of life in America. His father had set such example, and had admonished him to be liberal and generous on his death

bed. The recipient of his bounty must be a man capable of appreciating and developing the gift, in short a hard-working man who had saved some money, the only acceptable proof being the production of the actual money. A shoe repairer was found by his confederate, who might be esteemed worthy, and when he brought \$2,300 to the sick man's bedside, the benefactor was graciously satisfied. Before the victim's enraptured eyes, he put the \$2,300 in a tin box, together with the promised \$25,000—so the victim thought, but that delighted gaze had not been dependable. He was cautioned not to be over greedy, and not to open the box before the following morning. Upon doing so, he found that he had two rolls of papers, with a small bill on the outside of each. The slicker had gone. He was traced by certain steps to Portland. The victim went there, identified him, he was brought to Seattle, and given a sentence of five to ten years, in the Washington State Penitentiary, March 26th, 1923.

The Identification Bureau has reached a state of great efficiency, under the superintendency of Detective J. E. Flint. Detectives W. J. Sampson and A. D. Opydke are assigned to duty in this Bureau.

Over \$1,000,000 worth of stolen property is annually recovered by the Auto Theft and Pawnshop Details, under the command of Lieutenant William G. Witzke. The Lieutenant, promoted from the ranks, has years' experience in the work over which he has charge. He is a very active, shrewd, aggressive and efficient officer. The file in use in this Division, which is apparently not susceptible of improvement, is of the Lieutenant's design, and it is remembered in the Department how he labored two years to secure an appropriation to install it. In this file, which has endless capacity, every number reported on a stolen article, and every monogram, initial or identifying mark, is filed in a receptacle by itself, the slip bearing the name of the owner, and furnishing the means of locating him. Likewise every article that goes into a pawnshop, or otherwise comes to Police attention, is abstracted on a pink slip, and when a white slip and a pink slip comes together, you have a stolen article, the name of the legal owner, and the name of the person in possession. Then follows with precision, the work of returning the article to the owner, the arrest where the facts warrant it, the charge, the trial, and the subsequent history of the case. This process goes on without interruption, the meeting of pink slip and white, frequently occurring with an interval of several years between the filing of each. A watch was recently located that had been stolen ten years ago.

The men on detail in this Division quite frequently make arrests and recoveries independently on the files, records, or system. February 22nd, 1923, a telegram was received from the Police Department at Los Angeles, California, as follows:

"Byran C. Hart, a burglar under arrest here, just re-

The Detective Department—(Continued)

ceived letter, signed 'A. E. Giffin,' General Delivery, your city, stating: Lyman G. Drury, alias 'Frenchy' Williams, and two women, are living in three-room apartment. We think they have a lot of furs, dresses and silverware and other stolen property in their possession. Please arrest them and send us all that you can get on them. Will send a copy of the letter to you by mail to-night, in which they state they are working your city. Know positively they are deserters from Navy, U. S. S. Mexico. Thanks. L. D. OAKS, Chief of Police."

When this telegram was received, the two men referred to, A. E. Giffin, alias Lyman G. Drury, and John L. Giffin, alias E. J. Lowry, were already under arrest, Detectives A. A. Brown and L. C. Harris, on duty in the Pawnshop Detail, having noticed one of them selling a watch at a pawnshop. They shrewdly guessed it was stolen property, but said nothing. They allowed the man to go, and followed him, and within an hour's time he joined another man, and divided the money with him. They were at once taken into custody, and astonishing revelations began to unfold, the telegram quoted above being only a part of them. They were found to have participated in a bond theft amounting to \$5,000 in Los Angeles, and to have taken in other burglaries hundred of articles of jewelry there. In this city they perpetrated at least one robbery and several burglaries. They were each given a sentence of 10 to 15 years in the State Penitentiary.

A report of a burglary, with a description of stolen articles, was received from a residence in the Capitol Hill District. Some of the copperware was located, in the hands of a dealer, and he was instructed not to sell it, and that the office wanted to talk to the man who sold it. The next day or so Leo Natoli came to the office, and demanded that the dealer be allowed to sell the

copperware, he having a rather plausible story as to how he came into possession of it. Detectives W. S. McGraw and M. M. Freeman handled the case. He was held for further investigation, and, though still protesting his innocence, he was confronted with address after address he had entered and ransacked. This was partly possible through the elaborate system of records, and partly because of fingerprints. When he discovered that the information possessed by the office was definite and unimpeachable, he confessed thirty-six different prowls in the city, from which he had obtained thousands of dollars worth of property.

The record of this Division for automobile recoveries is enviable indeed—the best, it is believed, of any city of the size in America. During the year 1922 a total of 810 cars were reported stolen, and of this number 687 were recovered, and restored to the owners. Keen work is often necessary on the part of this detail to accomplish its objects. They have to contend with falsification of numbers, forged bills of sale, etc. H. Webster offered a Cadillac auto for sale in Seattle, equipped with a bill of sale. The prospective purchaser, managed to call the Department, to ask whether there was a record of the theft of this car. He was informed it would be necessary to see the car to form an opinion. Detectives J. F. Little and J. P. Smith were detailed, and a short check of the numbers on the machine satisfied them it was stolen. H. Webster was taken into custody, and a Mrs. Scott, who it was found was an accomplice, and had written the bill of sale, was watching the steps taken, and at once fled from the city. The car was found to have been stolen in San Francisco, and with the help of the Department of Justice, the woman accomplice was located in Butte, and returned to Seattle for trial. H. C. Webster was given a sentence of a year and a day in the Federal Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas.



LEVI BRADLEY
Official Police Photographer

Seattle's Police Court

By E. E. BEESON



HON. JOHN B. GORDON
Police Judge

AN exhaustive search of records has failed to disclose a single police court in the United States with a record as clean and unique as that distinguishing Seattle's municipal tribunal. Nor do the records reveal a record as remarkable as that of the Honorable John B. Gordon, police judge and justice of the peace. The remarkable fact is that the court and the judge are equally popular with the police

and law enforcement officers, the prisoners arraigned before the court and the public in general.

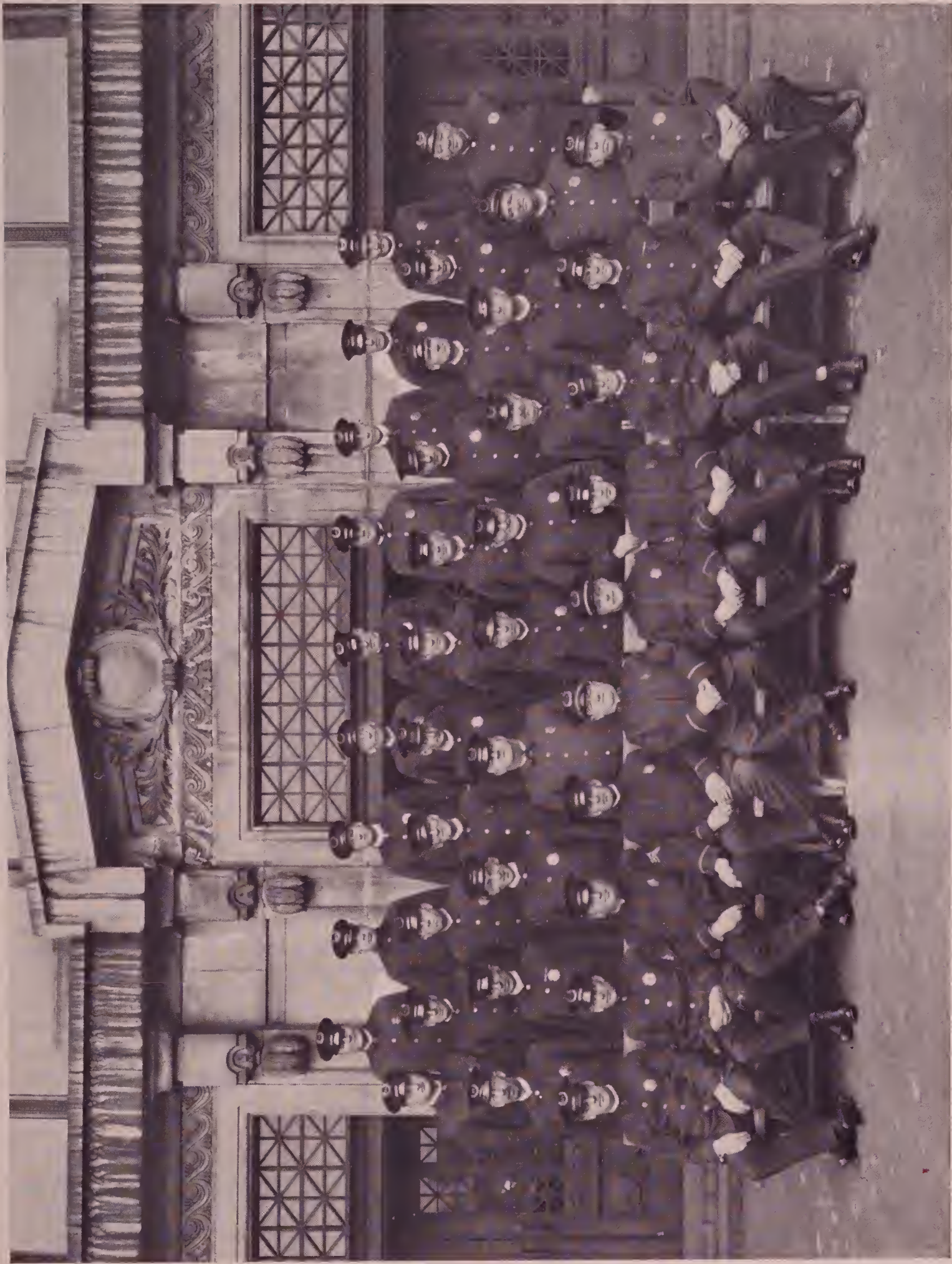
It is impossible for the impartial observer to refrain from this meager tribute when considering that Judge Gordon is rounding out eighteen years of continuous service and has been reappointed for a term of four years subsequent to being accorded the highest vote cast for any one of the five justices selected by the people in the 1922 elections; and further, when it is considered that in the year 1922 a total of 18,575 cases were tried in police court and fines amounting to \$150,753.81 were levied and collected.

Nowhere else, as in the police court, does the humane element and the personal character of the judge so leave imprint upon the records and upon the people. The superior court is a legal tribunal where the humane element is more or less left in the hands of the jury, and the supreme court is strictly a technical legal tribunal wherein the personality of the defendant amounts to nil. Nothing matters there but the technicalities of the law. But in the police court, in a good police court, the humane qualities of the judge, his character and his personality enter into such close relation with the defendants, the officers and the public that it is no exaggeration to say that the judge is the court. Here the humane qualities of the judge, the court, are tested in the flame of public opinion, for it is the real public that parades before the court its frailties and its foibles, its derelictions and its shame. The true police judge metes out justice above all, and humane treatment, and seeks to help as well as to punish the defendant. Judge Gordon's 18 years of service on the police bench and his recent reappointment testify to his humane qualities, his ability to help as well as punish.

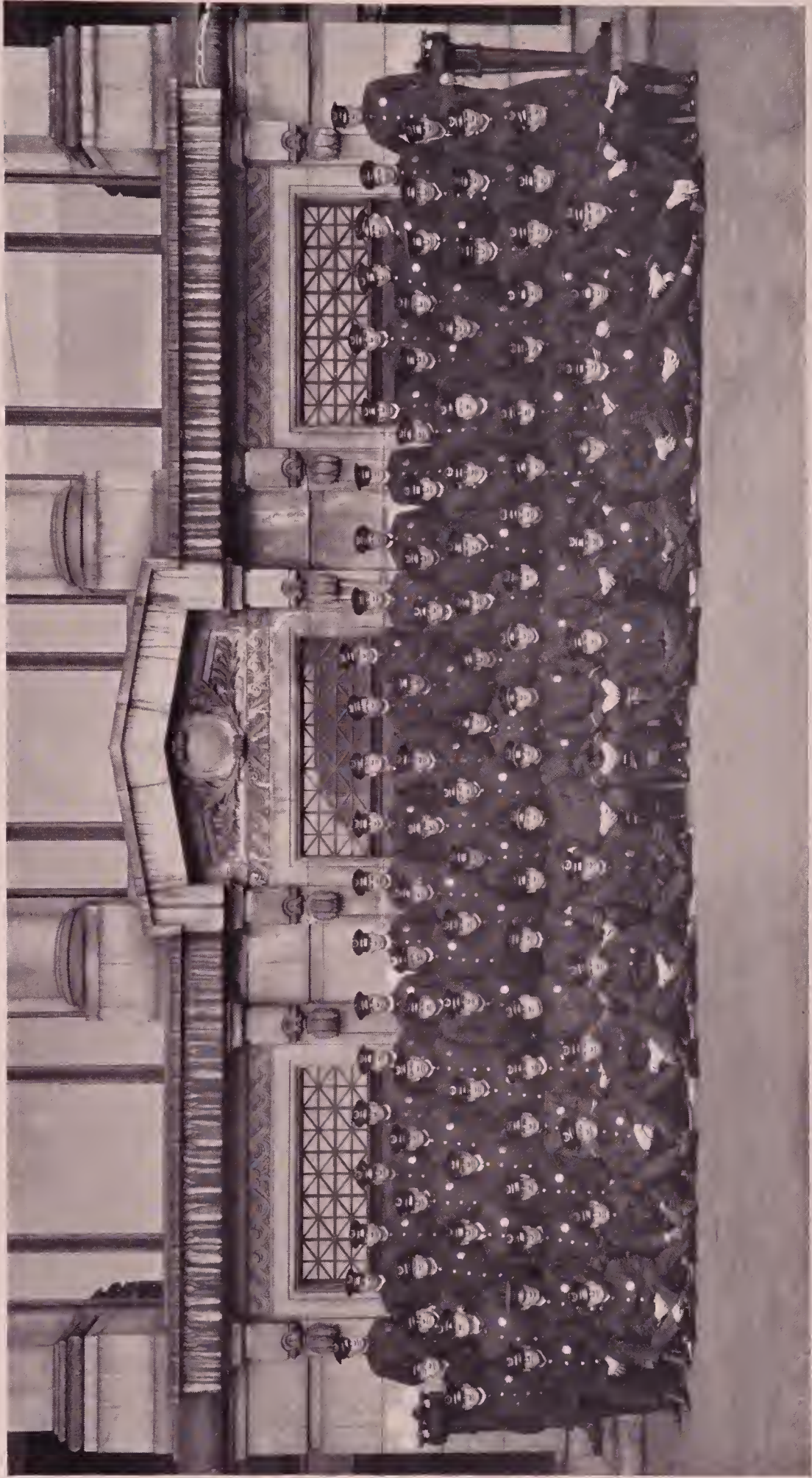
The technical operation of the court is of little interest, but the personnel of the court attaches is as interesting as the judge. Here, again, character is reflected through the long years of service, faithfully performed in spite of the trials and grief that comes to all public office holders. There are few in Seattle who are not familiar with the cheery greetings of Jefferson D. Brennan, recording clerk; the bustling activities of Clerk William Onstott, and the painstaking and efficient handling of bail and such details by E. B. Bodwell. Thousands of persons who have passed before the bar will long remember the kindnesses performed by Bailiffs John O. Miller and John Meek.

Those familiar with the court routine express admiration for the efficient and capable handling of the cases in the great press of business, for not only does the court handle the usual run of police cases, but also acts as a traffic court, the business of which has increased by leaps and bounds in the past few years until at present it is not uncommon to find a calendar embracing from sixty-five to seventy-five speed and traffic violations cases every Tuesday and Thursday. In spite of this great press of business Judge Gordon has found time to enter into civic betterment work and to prepare a bill introduced at the 1923 session of the legislature which would increase the authority of the court and give it greater power in combatting the dread of narcotics and illicit whisky handling. This measure found the immediate support of Mayor E. J. Brown and other city, county and state officials. Judge Gordon has had considerable influence in shaping the traffic policies of the city and in checking, through adoption of a bail and fines system, of sporadic outbursts of speeding. He has the record of levying heavier fines and imposing more drastic sentences on persons convicted of driving while drunk, and of cancelling more drivers' licenses than any other police judge or justice of the peace in the state of Washington. The remarkable part of this record is that with but few exceptions those fined or punished have admitted the justice of the sentences imposed, and among the staunchest supporters of Judge Gordon will be found men he has heavily fined.

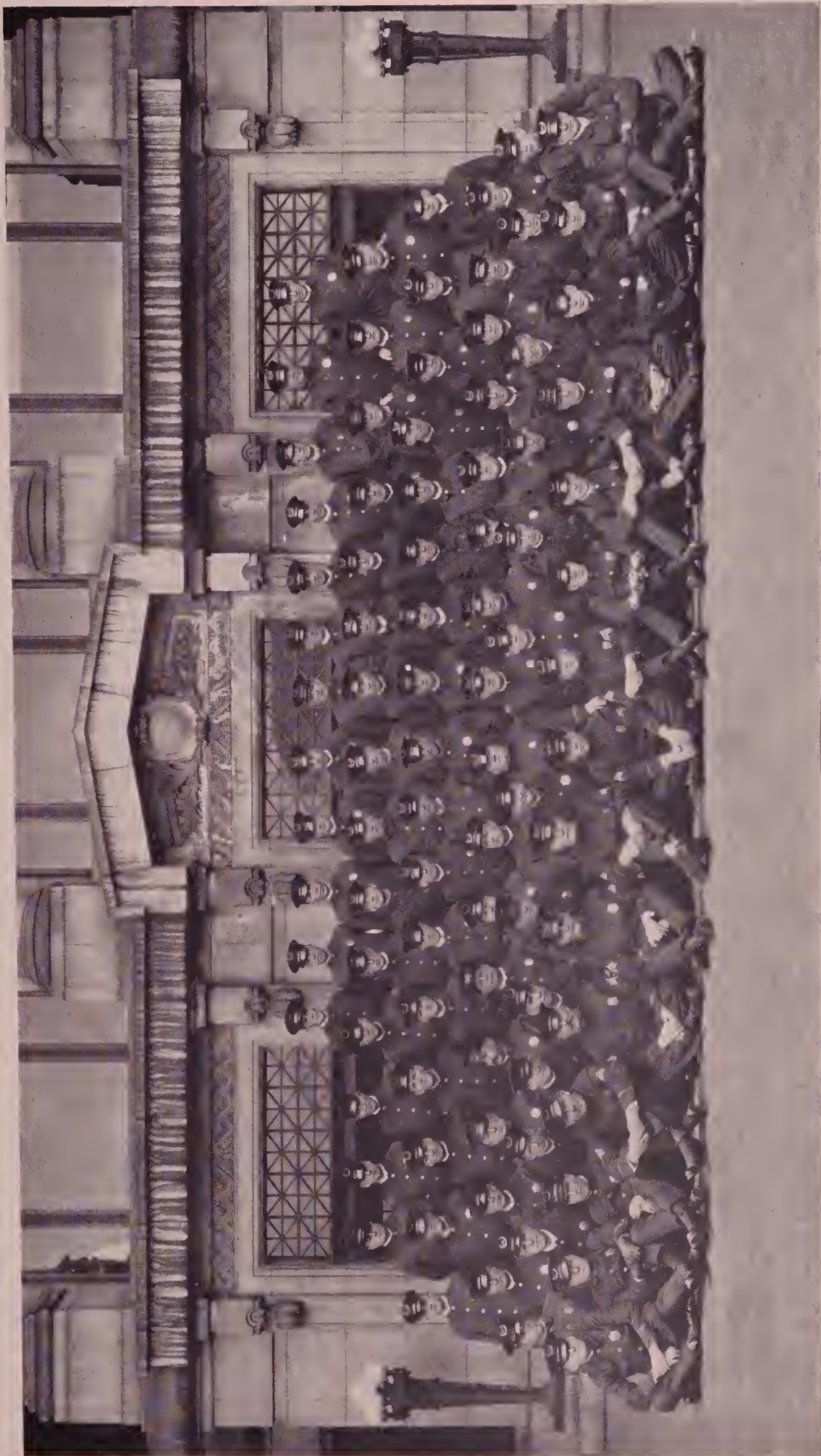
Many young men and young women owe their present successful status in society and the useful every day life of the average citizen to the kindly influences of Judge Gordon. With an instinct that seems almost uncanny, he has been able to separate the sheep from the goats and by leniency, counsel or discipline return the erring ones to the straight and narrow path of law abiding citizenship, and many chronic offenders have been aided in reclaiming themselves through his sympathetic understanding of their frailties.



FIRST PATROL, PRECINCT NUMBER ONE, HEADQUARTERS



SECOND PATROL. PRECINCT NUMBER ONE, HEADQUARTERS



THIRD PATROL, PRECINCT NUMBER ONE, HEADQUARTERS



MOTORCYCLE SQUAD

Seattle's Needs

By EDMOND S. MEANY

FAMILIARITY with the city's history should give a basis for discussing Seattle's needs.

For example: On August 27, 1853, when the village was about one year old, Arthur A. Denny opened the first postoffice in his log cabin home on First Avenue near Marion Street, where the Stevens Hotel now stands. He went down to the beach to receive the first lot of mail brought from Olympia by Bob Moxley in his Indian canoe. Years later Mr. Denny told me that that first installment of mail regularly received in Seattle just about filled his hat. That mail carrier had to be paid. Mr. Denny had no money, so he contributed as his share a deed to Bob Moxley for the lot at the northeast corner of First and Madison.

the men of the older day, they proclaim preference for practical men of affairs. In that crux lies Seattle's greatest need.

The men of today and of yesterday confute their own logic whenever they give their highest praise to some great leader. In those cases they have always expressed their sentiments by saying the leader had great foresight. No one denies that James J. Hill was a practical man of affairs, and yet at the beginning his plan for the Great Northern Railway and trans-Pacific commerce was a veritable dream. There is very little difference between foresight and vision. When a city translates the foresight of leaders into a plan of action, it becomes community vision.



SECOND AVENUE, 1923, LOOKING SOUTH FROM PINE STREET

From that small and crude beginning has grown the great postal system of Seattle as known to the residents of the present day, with its great central office, its numerous substations and the very inadequate station near the railroad depots. Mr. Denny lived to see much of that growth and smiled as he recalled the first hatful of mail. He recognized the needs of the town in his own day and sought to satisfy them with the means at his command. He was a frontiersman with a cosmopolitan spirit.

This leads to the declaration that the greatest need of Seattle today is vision.

Oh, yes, I know that the generations of men up to 1914 were fond of the phrase, "Both feet on the ground." But the generation which is surging to the front ranks since 1914 belong to the age of wireless, of automobiles, and of airplanes. While they do not so often say, "Both feet on the ground," they do share the old prejudice against visionaries and dreamers. Like

Seattle has consciously applied this foresight or vision in its great water and light systems, its sewer systems, its miles of paved streets, its bridges, parks and boulevards, its building ordinances and fire-protection. At the very moment it is using foresight in preparing hotels and other conveniences for tourists. All this work is well conceived and should go forward on the same sensible plans.

Seattle is, of course, anxious to maintain its proud position as metropolis of the Pacific Northwest. There is little doubt of its doing so. It is not difficult to imagine Seattle's population increasing threefold. That would mean more than a million people. Such a population would mean the surrounding of Lake Washington with city streets and buildings. It would mean, with the swift automobile and the swifter airplane, a spreading of streets and buildings through the valleys north and south from Tacoma to Everett.

Such a metropolis will need sustenance, which will

Seattle's Needs (*continued*)

come from the great irrigated sections of Eastern Washington over more railroads, through new tunnels, and by increased water traffic from distant parts of the world. How will such a mass of people earn sustenance and justify the larger city by prosperity?

In the past, the native timber, fish and mines were sufficient. They will continue to be of great importance, but they will not be wholly adequate for that newer day. The continuity of prosperity will depend upon commerce and her allies, agriculture and manufactures.

If you study the great cities of the world, like London, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Buenos Aires, Constantinople, Hong Kong, Singapore, Amster-

the present time of cargoes of silk, tea, copra, wheat, lumber, fish and fruit.

With these general thoughts in mind, reflect on the culpable tardiness of Seattle's awakening to the need of a decent detention station where foreigners may be comfortable, at least, if they are to be detained when arriving here. If you are a business man, just contemplate what would be your own feelings if you were similarly treated in a foreign port at the other end of our chain of commerce. Community vision would not tolerate such an obstacle across the path of our business future. I have never been in Buenos Aires, but I am confident that the fourth city of the American hemisphere has long since learned the amenities of com-



VOLUNTEER PARK

dam and Sidney, you will find that the basis of their long continued prosperity has been in commerce. Seattle has felt the throbbing pulse of that same growth, especially since 1914. Who can estimate the increased wealth of commerce that will come to the Port of Seattle when China and Siberia approach normal conditions. Who can estimate the commerce of Alaska when business there is placed upon more satisfactory foundations? Few places on the planet have better commercial outlooks than has Seattle.

If it be granted that commerce is a desirable basis for the future prosperity, it follows at once that Seattle needs community vision. No commercial entrepot in history has succeeded until it became cosmopolitan in character. Commerce is business with peoples. One-sided commerce is barter and barter is primitive trade.

Community vision will teach Seattle how to meet people from other lands, how to treat them and how to do business with them in a way that will foster cordial understanding of each other, the only possible foundation for a permanent growth of commerce. This has been true from the days of pioneer fur trade to

mercial life and is right now planning with community vision of greater prosperity for Argentine.

However secure may be the conviction as to the future development of Seattle's business, no true friend of the city would wish her to depend upon commerce alone. Agriculture in the immediate environs of the city is limited by the narrowness of the valleys. From present indications the greatest contribution from these valleys into the general stream of business and commerce will be dairy products.

Beyond the Cascade Mountains, however, in the great plains of Eastern Washington, there is a vast agricultural empire awaiting development. The cordial encouragement of that development should be a part of Seattle's vision. Practical men of affairs are already pointing that way. They have overcome the former taunts of "visionary" and "dreamer." The crops of fruit, hay and grain are already placed in the million columns of statistics, and many people feel that only a beginning has been made. Seattle needs to visualize that empire, and by plans of helpful foresight, deserve a part of the rapidly increasing business.

Seattle's Needs (*continued*)

Forceful leaders, who might spurn the thought of being dreamers, have nevertheless manifested vigorous foresight by advocating manufactures for Seattle. Such men really have a grasp of the vision whether they realize it or not. It is just as clear as anything in the future can be that if Seattle is to become the greater metropolis anticipated manufactures will play a great part in the development.

Nature has provided for such a development by the geographical location, by the accessibility of raw materials and by the abundance of necessary fuel, wood, coal and waterpower. The wonderful supply of waterpower is attracting attention more and more each year. It must not be allowed to run unused to the sea forever. Business foresight has already caused this matter

and people to construct. The present need is to realize that such conditions are approaching.

My own business is in the field of education. I hope it will not be counted immodest if I claim that in this field we have caught something of the great vision I have been advocating. The public schools especially in the night schools, have been placing the torch of learning into the hands of every willing foreigner within our gates. It is inspiring just to stand aside and gaze at that picture. Of course it helps the city, but it also lifts the man or woman to a higher plane in a free land of opportunity. From my own boyhood in the University of Washington I have seen foreigners received and advanced side by side with their young American friends. No race, creed or color has



A VIEW ON LAKE WASHINGTON BOULEVARD

to be studied by the leaders. Community vision will translate the studies into practical use. We are proud of our manufactories, but the greater metropolis is sure to see them increase enormously in size and numbers.

The need of efficient handling of commerce in the Port of Seattle is already receiving intelligent attention for the future as well as for the present. One other matter of transportation ought to be mentioned. It was once planned by minds unfriendly to Seattle to construct a belt line along the eastern shore of Lake Washington to divert business from the city. In the greater city that is dawning the old plan may well be revived as a part of the general and extended growth. A few years like 1915 and 1916 would surely bring that line into use. Within the city the transportation of goods and people presents a problem at present. That problem will not grow less. Engineers are no doubt working on its solution. Other cities have solved the same kind of problem and Seattle must face it with sturdiness and determination. It probably means underground and elevated lines, parking places for automobiles and, possibly, landing and parking places for airplanes. As these needs grow urgent, there will be people to plan

been a bar. The graduates have gone to the uttermost parts of the world. Messages have come back from every continent and every considerable island of the planet. Leaders had the foresight to found the institution. Then the University seized the vision and has clung to it through the years. The wealth it produces is more subtle than that produced by commerce. Yet that wealth of ideas, of ideals, of intellect, of amity and good will will never perish. It will come back not only to Seattle, but to the State and Nation, for I believe it is received and cherished as an expression of the best Americanism.

Anyone who has read thus far will realize that I love the city which has been my home for nearly half a century. In conclusion, I wish to mention one other need, on the moral side. In the old days there existed the Seattle Spirit—the helpful spirit of standing shoulder to shoulder, one for all and all for one. That ought not to be abandoned. Personally, I believe it could be retained and realized, however large the city may be, if we could all practice the simple gospel: “Thy neighbor as thyself.”

The Juvenile Court

By HON. KING DYKEMAN

*Judge of the Superior Court and
Judge of the Juvenile Court*

IN THE year 1905 the Legislature of the State of Washington passed an act providing for the establishment of Juvenile Courts. The Seattle court was immediately organized by Hon. A. W. Frater, then a recently elected judge of our Superior Court. However, no public funds were available and the salary of the first probation officer was paid by private subscription. Notwithstanding these handicaps, Judge Frater struggled bravely onward, gradually developing a strong public sentiment in favor of the institution, and, after nearly nine years of tireless effort he was able, on April 6, 1914, to turn the work over to the writer with a highly trained, efficient staff and a detention home for both boys and girls, this home having adequate facilities for segregation.

At the outset the Juvenile Court was looked upon by the older members of the Police Department as an

obstacle in the pathway of justice. Gradually the value of social work in the Police Department gained recognition until today the Humane Division, superintended by Mrs. Blanche H. Mason and aided by her staff of efficient lady assistants, constitutes one of the most important organizations for girls and young women in our community. Like credit is also due to Officers Mork, Mayberg and Bell for the service they are rendering the boys of our city. The value of this work is becoming so apparent that practically every substation has one or more members emphasizing this work, and giving such time as is necessary.

For more than nine years the writer has been in almost daily contact with the Police Department, and is grateful for this opportunity to express his heartfelt appreciation of the sympathy and co-operation that has been extended to him by the entire department during this long period.



SCENE IN RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT



R. B. COLBY, *Bandmaster*

PATROLMAN RAY B. COLBY, leader of the Seattle Police Band, and a submarine diver of more than average ability, has, during the eight years in the department, found more thrills than perhaps any other officer.

While Colby's accomplishments as a musician, composer, and bandmaster have gained him wide mention, his outstanding feats in the Mahoney murder case, when he dived continuously in Lake Union for months in search of the mystery trunk, and his diving exploits in the same lake for narcotics, have won for him fame throughout the length of the Pacific Coast.

Perhaps of all Colby's adventures the most memorable was one in which he single-handedly captured James Murphy in the act of bombing Pier B, and disarmed him at the risk of his life. Murphy's subsequent sentence of five years in state's prison was revoked by Governor Hart. The bombing case was one of several acts of terrorism committed during the longshoremen's strike.

Colby at the age of eight was forced to support and educate himself. He has worked as submarine diver from Detroit, Mich., to Alaska. The submarine diving sled which proved successful in locating the Mahoney murder trunk in Lake Union was Colby's own invention, and was widely copied and described in magazines of national circulation, among them *Popular Mechanics*.

A VETERAN of 23 years service in the Police Department, Sergeant Percy F. Looker at 49 embodies all of the dignity and authority that his six-foot height commands. When Looker, wearing the tall bearskin shako of the Seattle Police Band drum major, and twirling the baton, leads the band down Second Avenue, few people realize the wealth of adventure and experiences the tall veteran has seen.

Hero of a dozen shooting scrapes during the last twenty years, Looker fell into a hole near the Main Street garage last February while chasing a negro burglar who had taken refuge on the roof. Looker was taken to the hospital with eight broken ribs and internal injuries, from which he has never fully recovered.

Looker joined the department in 1900, and immediately jumped into front page prominence when he was fired upon by two bandits on the waterfront. Looker shot one of the men, left him with a watchman and then chased the other thug to Argo station, six miles away, keeping up a running pistol battle until he overhauled and captured the fellow.

Always in charge of the toughest section of the city, Looker invariably acquitted himself with heroism and courage of the highest order. After he had been fired upon once by a negro bandit, Looker shot, breaking the thug's arm. The bandit then used the other hand to fire twice more. Looker killed him with a shot through the heart.



P. F. LOOKER, *Drum Major*



SEATTLE POLICE BAND

Top Row, left to right—Sgt. W. S. White, Patrolman G. C. Taylor, Patrolman Ralph Ozura, Sgt. F. C. Fuqua, Chief W. B. Seeverys, Patrolman R. H. Scheible, Patrolman W. F. Stevenson, Patrolman A. R. Wolff, Patrolman J. D. Peterson, Patrolman L. B. Larson.

Second Row, left to right—Patrolman W. F. Donlan, Patrolman W. F. Vallet, Leon Brown, J. M. Thomas, H. V. McIntyre, Patrolman C. E. Holben, Patrolman Wm. Stephens, Patrolman E. D. Farrou, M. O. Adams, Patrolman T. J. Rudd.

Front Row, left to right—Sgt. J. S. Donlan, Bandmaster R. B. Colby, Lieut. G. V. Hasselblad.

Fighting the Drug Evil

By REV. W. H. BLISS,

President of White Cross and Anti-Narcotic Society

THE narcotic problem has suddenly sprung into world prominence. It is strange, perhaps, that a habit, which is as old as addiction, and practically universal the world over, should not have been handled more rigorously and more scientifically than has been the case. One of the best known pieces of literature in the English language is De Quincy's "Confessions of an Opium Eater," in which he details experiences that are only too familiar to thousands of unfortunates, and yet the world has had to wait until the present period really to know anything about the nature of addiction, and to set itself seriously to combat what has become a real menace to civilization.

Known as it has been to law-enforcing officers, to doctors, judges and social workers, addiction has nevertheless escaped public notice and the consequent pressure of public opinion, which is always necessary to set in motion the machinery of prevention and elimination of any great social disease. The reason is apparent. Addiction is so insidious a thing that the uninitiated have not the knowledge to detect it, even in those who perhaps live in the same house with them. Many instances have come to the writer's attention, where mothers confess to addiction on the part of sons or daughters which has run on for years without the knowledge of the other members of the family. A most striking case was that of a lady of great refinement and culture, the wife of a Christian minister, who was an unfortunate victim of addiction for thirty-five years, without the knowledge of her family, and at the end of that period was forced to confess her condition to a daughter in order to get the sanitarium treatment, which during all that period she had needed and desired.

Addiction consists in the habitual use of narcotic drugs, principally cocaine, made from the South American coca plant, and opium in its smoking form, together with morphine and heroin, its alkaloid derivatives. The extent of addiction, taken in connection with its effects, constitutes an alarming picture. Common report credits India with possibly twenty million users of opium in its eating and smoking form; China with perhaps twice that number, many of whom have, through the activity of Japanese drug boosters and white men, been introduced to the use of morphine and heroin through the medium of the hypodermic needle. Estimates are lacking for the countries of Europe, but alarming stories, emanating from France and England and other European countries, tell of the startling extent to which addiction has spread. The estimate of addiction in our own country gives pause to thinking people, especially to those who know its devastating effects. This estimate, on the part of those who may be called experts, varies from four hundred thousand to four million, and

the mean of these two extremes is probably somewhere near the truth. It is a truly terrible thing to think of a possible two million addicts among our own people, the more so when we realize that probably the greater number of these unfortunate people are by no means of the underworld class. Addiction is no respecter of persons; in fact, no class is exempt. Not only nurses, doctors and dentists,—those whose association puts them in touch with temptation and the means of supplying it,—but business and professional men, and women of every class, are included in the great army of addiction slaves. Most pathetically tragic of all are the children, many of whom acquire their addiction at the tender age of twelve or fourteen. What an element unchecked addiction would become in our national life is indicated by the fact that recruits are almost wholly among the young, varying in age from sixteen to twenty-five. This fact, together with the alarming increase in numbers which there has been in the last few years, is a sad prophecy of what another generation or two would mean to our national life.

The whole problem of addiction is involved in its far-reaching consequences. Of all the social evils it is incomparably the worst. The social, moral and economic effects of such evils as gambling, intoxication and prostitution are all found in greatest degree of intensity in addiction. Nothing produces such swift and absolute deterioration, physically, mentally and morally, as the use of dope. Nothing so completely destroys the financial, social, economic and domestic foundations of life as addiction. Nothing is too sacred to be thrown into the maw of the dope monster. As one young man expressed it to the writer,—“The world doesn't hold the money that I would not give for one bindle of morphine when I need it, for what's the use of money when morphine is the only thing I want?”

Seattle has its own particular problems. A seaport city, with a cosmopolitan population from every part of the globe, and its close connection with the Orient, it presents this problem in its most difficult aspects. The best estimates of the City Police and Health Departments indicate that the addiction average throughout the nation is maintained here. That means that we have probably from five to eight thousand addicts. These present a tremendous problem, having its three sides,—medical, social and criminal. Only the latter aspect is receiving at the present time adequate attention, although machinery has been set in motion to deal with this class on the medical and social side. For some years the City Police Department have maintained a special detail for the purpose of running to earth the illicit dealer in narcotics. His name is legion. He is white, black, yellow, brown and red,—the Indian, Filipino,

Fighting the Drug Evil (*continued*)

Jap, Chink, and degenerate white; and the word "degenerate" applies, although outwardly this white man has at times a social and financial standing in the community, seemingly above reproach, but morally degenerate he certainly is, for the murder that he is committing would be merciful if it stopped with the death of the body.

During the writer's acquaintance with the Police Department, officers N. P. Anderson, R. F. Baerman and B. H. Williams have rendered conspicuously good service in this field. Since May, 1920, when the special detail was instituted, hundreds of arrests have been made, with an exceedingly high average of convictions in federal, state and police courts. A tabulation of these cases brings out some interesting facts.

| | |
|---|-----|
| City cases filed on peddlers..... | 117 |
| Charged as being users (State and City courts)..... | 315 |
| State cases under Beeler law, still pending | 12 |
| Cases in Federal court..... | 139 |
| Of these 10 still pending and 1 dismissed. | |

On the 139 cases in the Federal court the penalty amounted to a total of 128 years, 9 months and 21 days. This is encouraging when one recalls that until recently the sentences have rarely exceeded four months. To these prison sentences is to be added a total of fines of \$2,750.00. Fines in narcotic cases are of small value as deterrents, and their total elimination should be encouraged in favor of prison sentences.

It has signified a fine spirit that up until the passage of our own state law in the last session of the legislature all the more important cases were turned over to the federal narcotic office for prosecution in the federal courts. The passage of the Beeler bill makes this no longer necessary, as conviction in state courts can now be secured with as severe penalties as are provided under the Harrison act, amended by the Jones-Miller bill. This is perhaps the most difficult piece of work known to the department, for the shrewdest, most wiley, and most unscrupulous of all criminals are to be found in the ranks of the peddlers, and it is a case of the survival of the fittest. There are other conditions, perhaps even more difficult, which are encountered under the form known as "protection." Those in position to know are

confident of the integrity of the great majority of law-enforcing officers in every department, and many claims of protection can doubtless be discounted, but no one knows better than the honest officer that large sums of money pass from the peddler to the official in a sufficient number of cases to make the apprehension, at least of the "higher up," a very difficult thing.

In the past considerable discouragement has resulted to the conscientious officer because of the inconsequential sentences doled out by judges. When federal court penalties were but a little more severe than those of the police court it seemed but a small return for the untiring vigilance and the personal risk which this branch of police work involved. Public sentiment is gradually changing this condition, and penalties are becoming increasingly heavier. When we shall have got our judges to the point of giving the maximum of ten years to the professional dealer, we shall have provided some deterrent to the crime. It is public opinion also which will make it impossible for dealers like the Chinese, Joe Billy, in spite of repeated arrests, to secure practical immunity for his own activities through the fact that he is acting as a stool-pigeon for certain departments of the federal government. It is this same publicity which perhaps has eliminated, at least for the time being, from the ranks of criminal traffickers, a white woman against whom police officers secured two federal and one city conviction, with the minimum penalty of a \$100.00 fine, through the advocacy of U. S. customs officials, who represented that she was of great use to this department.

The solution of the dope evil will be found, however, only when those countries raising the coca and the poppy plant will agree to the limitation of the raw material to such quantities as are necessary for legitimate consumption. As long as British India is putting in the neighborhood of 1,500 tons of crude opium on the market in excess of legitimate needs, we shall have our dope problem in its present acute form. Measures are already under way, as the result of the Porter bill, looking to efforts to this end. When they are successful we shall still have, it may be, our dope problem, but not in the acute and widespread form that it now exists.



The Mounted Patrol

By L. M. McINNIS



ACTING SERGEANT L. C. GAY

ACTING SERGEANT L. C. GAY has been in charge of the Mounted Squad four years, but has been riding since the spring of 1911. He did part of his early riding in New Mexico, "line riding" on a large stock ranch, where he got his "breaking-in," as it were. Sergeant Gay is a veteran peace officer, an expert horseman, and a good fellow among friends, a considerate person to everyone in the discharge of his duties and to those of his command.

Most of the mounted men under his command have seen range service. Officer Carson was a Wyoming range rider for years and was brought up on the range. Yosting also saw lots of range service, being brought up "East of the mountains." Sutton did considerable riding on the Kansas plains, and Eggan, a Minnesotan, was brought up in Minnesota in a district where the only transportation was horseback. Of the others all had more or less experience along this line before entering the department.

Sergeant Gay doesn't believe in assigning the training of the horses to anyone in particular—he turns a horse over to a man for handling, and if the horse doesn't show results in the proper time he changes the man. The initial training a horse receives is to stand without tying, and when the rider dismounts to follow him; to respond to a police whistle and the call of the

rider's voice, and to become accustomed to traffic, street objects and the noise and din of the city until afraid of absolutely nothing.

When Sergeant Gay went on "Mounted" in 1911, four years after he had entered the department, there were 15 horses at that time. Then a change of administration practically abolished the squad. Sergeant Gay received orders to sell all horses but one, which he was to ride throughout that administration.

The succeeding administration decided to rebuild the squad, and Sergeant Gay accompanied Chief Joel F. Warren to Camp Lewis and bought up eleven head. They were not all saddle horses, by any means, but by trading around the department finally secured a type of horse more suitable to the work, and now has some of the finest police horses to be found anywhere.

Many of them were unbroken horses, one or two of them being range outlaws. A horsedealer was actually in the act of taking "Fitz" out to shoot him when Sergeant Gay, happening along, was attracted by the handsome build of the horse and decided to add him to his complement, and thus saved "Fitz" from an untimely and ignominious death.

"Fitz" was raised in the Horse Heaven country. For a year and a half he could not be bridled without first being tied down. He was just a downright outlaw, would strike, bite and kick, and did everything vicious a horse could do, but through patience and kindness was gradually subdued until now he is as gentle as a lamb and will follow a child around.

Gay's horse, "Chub," was not an outlaw, but was anything but a broken horse. Gay had a hard time with Chubby for a long time. He was deathly frightened of traffic, women and children, but long since has made staunch friends with all, and now when he espies a woman carrying a bundle he imagines he has been extended an invitation of amicable generosity and will follow her indefinitely, "mooching" for something to eat. And "Mickie," a little buckskin, was one of a pair—had a mate, a ringer for him in color, size and appearance, probably from the same stock. They ran wild for four years on an island near Seattle and a difficult time was experienced in getting them. The mare, especially, was determined that no man should put his hands on her, and when finally corralled she deliberately plunged into a hole, breaking her neck. Mickie was brought to Seattle. Never had there been a bridle on him until that time. He was just a wild and woolly little beast, but after over three months of painstaking efforts Mickie was converted, and at this time is an exceptionally well trained police horse.

The value and effectiveness of properly trained horses as a means of promoting police protection can not be over estimated.



MOUNTED SQUAD

Acting Sergl. I. C. Gay, Patrolman, H. G. Sutton, Patrolman F. A. Dise, Patrolman John Yosting, Patrolman Jas. Eggan, Patrolman W. G. Cottle, Patrolman M. Zuari, Patrolman A. V. Ohlstrom, Patrolman U. Carlson.

Chief Clerk's Division

By L. M. MCINNIS



LIEUT. H. D. MICHENER
Chief Clerk

AS REORGANIZED under the administration of Police Chief W. B. Severyns, the Chief's Clerk Division of the Seattle Police Department embraces the departments that formerly functioned under two separate heads, that of Secretary of Police and Police Property Clerk. The consolidation of the two de-

partments not only operated to reduce overhead salary expense, but permitted the business thereof to function more freely and with a minimum of friction.

Lieutenant H. D. Michener was chosen by Chief Severyns for chief clerk, "head" of the consolidated departments, being capably fitted to assume the responsibilities because of his initiative and executive ability and also because of his long association with the accounting and auditing of police accounts, facts and occurrences.

Briefly, the chief clerk has full control of all of the clerical work of the Police Department.

Severally, the duties that attach to the office of chief clerk are of various degrees of importance, foremost among which are the accounting and auditing division, the secretarial and clerical, the police property division, and the missing persons bureau.

ACCOUNTING AND AUDITING DIVISION

Herein are handled the requisitioning of the various large supplies for the entire Police Department; the preparation of all monthly estimates, semi-monthly payrolls, and time sheets; the classifying of all bills and accounts, and the preparation of the annual estimate and the annual report. Some idea of the extensiveness of this work may be gained from expenditures of the department, which amount to well over the million mark annually.

The assembling of the annual report, which shows all activities of the entire department for the year, entails no small amount of labor on the part of those assigned to the work. All police cases assigned to the different courts (and there were 23,277 for 1922) must be assembled and entered under the various "headings" of the annual report, which include all felonies, misdemeanors and miscellaneous offenses committed, the disposition of cases, the nativity, age, sex and occupation of the offenders; the amount of prisoners' money, bail, and fines collected at police headquarters and in police

court, and statements of the Police Department's expenditures for the year for salaries, labor, supplies and equipment, and an estimate of the probable expense to be incurred the ensuing year.

The annual estimate covers in detail the salaries and expenses considered probable for the following year.

POLICE PROPERTY ROOM

The police property room, of equal importance in scope, is a distinct and separate branch of the work of this office. All lost and unclaimed property, all recovered stolen property, and all property held in evidence for the courts and all supplies for the department's use and the equipment of members of the department are held in the property room under a separate system of records until lawfully disposed of.

MISSING PERSONS BUREAU

With the inception of the Police Department came a long line of letters from people appealing for assistance in their endeavor to locate missing relatives and friends. These communications have continued to arrive year after year in increasing numbers from local people, from all states of the Union, and nearly every foreign country.

At first the outside letters were thought not entitled to consideration in the sphere of police work, but as matters more properly the business of private agencies and civic organizations, and were turned over to them as such. Such disposition did not prove effective, however, as the majority of the inquiries were received from persons whose financial circumstances did not permit of engaging private agencies, and as it has long been realized that in cases of missing persons there is an element of crime, sometimes in which the disappearance takes place through the criminal intentions of another, or others, it was for these reasons that the missing persons bureau was established to handle all such reports addressed to the department, however unimportant at first some might seem, as some of the most trivial inquiries have been the basis of bringing to light the commission of crime and the ultimate apprehension of the guilty party and the whereabouts of the person sought.

It has been found, because of the natural facilities of the Police Department, that all communications can be given sufficient investigation and the correct information furnished by the department with very little additional effort and expense and a substantial and highly appreciated public service rendered, without in any way interfering with the business of private agencies, such as detective agencies, law firms, etc., but rather to the advantage of such firms, as in all cases wherein the Police Department has no authority to interfere and, too, where the circumstances of the outsider do not warrant police service, the names of the proper agencies are

Chief Clerk's Division (*continued*)

referred to in the police reply enabling the writer to engage such service as he desires. It will be seen, therefore, that the bureau helps certain businesses rather than hurts them.

Out of 672 local cases of missing persons reported to the police during the year 1922, only 126 remained open on the books at the end of the year. Of the 546 located a recapitulation of the cases may show some interesting facts, will surely disclose some unfortunate cases, and perhaps some almost laughable discoveries:

Of the 546, the dead bodies of 12 were found, 4 were found in local hospitals sick or injured, 17 were found in the city and county jails on various charges, 1 in the state reformatory, 1 found quarantined in a house where she had gone to pay a friendly and sympathetic visit to some friends she considered but slightly indisposed, and 1 locked in a garage overnight; 2 were located by the sheriff, 47 apprehended in other cities by police, 129 located in Seattle by police, 322 returned home of their own accord, and not infrequently others were found to have disappeared to get married, obtain a divorce, make certain their separations, or enlist in the Army or Navy.

Of about 1,241 inquiries received from outsiders during 1922 about 60 per cent of the persons inquired for were located, among them being persons for whom a fortune or an estate awaited. Investigations disclosed cases of bigamy, desertion, misdealing, and deaths from accident and violence, the inquiry and subsequent investigation being the first lead-off to the discovery of the facts.

Essentially the investigator should be a proficient detective, capable of bringing together all factors of a case and sizing up a situation quickly and accurately, should be able to readily discern from the demeanor of people their attitude toward the subject at hand, and should possess good judgment and tact, and above all a pleasant personality, and of not the least importance a wide acquaintance with people in general, all sections and resorts of the large city and the elements that attend them, respectively.

Detective H. N. Potter, in charge of the investigations of the missing persons bureau, through a wide and varied experience in police service, is highly efficient at this work. Detective Potter associated himself with the San Francisco Police Department more than twenty-five years ago, seeing service at a time when Frisco was still wide open and "Chinatown" was flourishing in all its vice and iniquity, through periods when dissension was rife among conflicting interests and some of the biggest and most pernicious lockouts and strikes occurred, and coming in contact with the more or less incessant turmoil to be found in a large city. Detective Potter, working with the police attempting to cope with the complex and confusing machinations of an over-indulgent people, gained an insight into police work and the methods and manners of persons bent on a criminal career that has made for a conception and knowledge of police work which have not only marked him as an extraordinary detective but have stood him in good stead through many difficult places and situations encountered during his long police career.



CHIEF CLERK'S DIVISION

Top Row, Left to Right—T. K. Wild, L. M. McInnis and G. G. Evans.

Bottom Row, Left to Right—Clerk R. R. Cline, Detective H. N. Potter, Patrolman C. S. Hodge, Clerk T. D. Sullivan

Legal Aspects of Police Duty

By T. J. L. KENNEDY, *Corporation Counsel*

THE two phases of police duty which give rise to the largest amount of legal controversy are arrests and seizures in criminal cases. The legal aspect of arrests and seizures has become particularly important since the passage of the Volstead Act and the various state prohibition laws. The legal question most frequently raised regarding arrests is, whether or not in a particular case the police officer is justified in arresting without a warrant. In respect to crimes amounting to felonies, it is a well settled legal principle that, unless the crime is committed in the officer's presence, he must have reasonable grounds to believe the suspected person guilty of a felony in order to justify his arresting such person without a warrant.

The courts have held that personal knowledge on the part of the officer of the actual commission of a felony is not necessary. He may make such an arrest upon information received from one whom he has reason to rely upon. The Supreme Court of this state has held that an officer may arrest without a warrant a person against whom he knows there is a charge of felony pending.

As regards misdemeanors, the rule is well established that where a misdemeanor involving a breach of the peace is committed in the officer's presence, he may arrest the offender without a warrant. A breach of the peace is defined in "Words and Phrases" (1904), as follows:

"The term 'breach of the peace' is generic and includes unlawful assemblies, riots, affrays, provoking a fight, and other acts of similar character. The use of grossly indecent, profane and abusive language toward another person upon the highway, in the presence of others, is a breach of the peace; any violation of public order or decorum is a breach of the peace. * * * By 'peace' as used in this connection, is meant the tranquility enjoyed by the citizens of a municipality. * *

* Actual, personal violence is not an element of the offense."

Some courts have extended the above rule to apply to all misdemeanors committed in the officer's presence. However, the general rule in the United States seems to be that stated by Wharton in his "Criminal Procedure," (10th Ed.):

"The better view * * * is that the right to apprehend for offenses committed in the officer's presence, is limited to felonies, breaches of the peace, and to such misdemeanors as are not to be stopped or redressed, except by immediate apprehension."

It is probable that in the State of Washington an officer may arrest a person who commits a misdemeanor in his presence even though such misdemeanor does not involve a breach of the peace as defined above. In the case of *State vs. Llewellyn*, 119 Wash. 306, the Supreme Court of this state said:

"Nor is it a valid objection to say that the offense which the defendant was then committing was a misdemeanor. Arrests for misdemeanor may be lawfully made without a warrant when the offense is committed in the presence of the arresting officer."

The State of Washington has provided by statute (Remington's Comp. Stats. § 1969) that "All police officers shall arrest any vagrant whom they may find at large, and take him before some justice of the peace of the county, city, or town in which the arrest is made." "Vagrancy" is defined by the state law (Remington, § 2688) as follows:

"Every—

(1) Person who seeks or receives any compensation, gratuity or reward for practicing fortune-telling, palmistry or clairvoyancy; or,

(2) Person who keeps a place where lost or stolen property is concealed; or,

(3) Person practicing or soliciting prostitution or keeping a house of prostitution; or,

(4) Common drunkards found in any place where intoxicating liquors are sold or kept for sale, or in an intoxicated condition; or,

(5) Common gambler found in any place where gambling is conducted or where gambling paraphernalia or devices are kept; or,

(6) Healthy person who solicits alms; or,

(7) Lewd, disorderly or dissolute persons; or,

(8) Person who wanders about the streets at late or unusual hours of the night without any visible or lawful business; or,

(9) Person who lodges in any barn, shed, shop, outhouse, vessel, car, saloon or any other place not kept for lodging purposes, without the permission of the owner or person entitled to the possession thereof; or,

(10) Person who lives or works in a house of prostitution or solicits for any prostitute or house of prostitution; or,

(11) Person who solicits business for an attorney around any court, jail, morgue or hospital, or elsewhere; or,

(12) Habitual user of opium, morphine, alkaloid, cocaine or alpha or beta eucaine, or any derivation, mixture or preparation of any of them; or,

(13) Person having no visible means of support, who does not seek employment, nor work when employment is offered to him; or,

(14) Person who by his own confession thereto or prior conviction thereof is known to have been guilty of larceny, burglary, robbery or any crime of which fraud or intent to defraud is an element, who shall be found in any drinking saloon or cellar, or any public dance-hall or music-hall where intoxicating liquors are sold, or be found intoxicated, or who, except on lawful

Legal Aspects of Police Duty—(Continued)

business, shall go about any dark street or alley or any residence section of any city or town in the night-time, or loiter about any steamboat landing, passenger depot, banking institution or crowded street, shop or thoroughfare, or any public meeting or gathering, or place where people gather in crowds—

Is a vagrant, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than six months, or by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars.”

The state law also provides (Remington, § 2084) that: “If, after notice of the intention to arrest the defendant, he either flee or forcibly resist, the officer may use all necessary means to effect the arrest.”

And the law further provides (Remington, § 2082): That in order “to make an arrest in criminal actions, the officer may break open any outer or inner door or windows of a dwelling-house or other building, or any other inclosure, if, after notice of his office and purpose, he be refused admittance.

The 4th amendment to the federal constitution provides that “the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.” The framers of this amendment endeavored to preserve in fundamental law the principle inherited from England that a man’s house was his castle, immune from unreasonable searches and seizures. The constitutions of the several states contain similar provisions concerning searches and seizures. The constitution of the State of Washington, Art. I, §§ 7 and 9, provides:

“No person shall be disturbed in his private affairs, or his home invaded, without authority of law.

“No person shall be compelled in any criminal case to give evidence against himself.”

The Supreme Court of this state, in the case of *State vs. Gibbons*, 118 Wash. 171, held that the protection of this constitutional provision extends to a man’s automobile and his person as well as his home. In this case a sheriff had apprehended a man and taken possession of his automobile without a warrant of any kind. The court held that certain intoxicating liquor subsequently discovered in the automobile could not be introduced in evidence against the defendant. The court said:

“It is equally plain to us that the seizure of the whiskey was not lawful, as incident to appellant’s arrest; as a seizure of evidence of crime incident to the lawful arrest of an accused sometimes becomes lawful; for even the arrest of appellant was unlawful, the sheriff having no warrant therefor. It is not pretended that appellant was suspected of committing a crime amounting to a felony; nor that he was disturbing the peace; nor even that the sheriff had any actual knowledge that

appellant was then committing the misdemeanor of unlawfully having intoxicating liquor in his possession.

* * * We note that the case before us does not involve a search or seizure of whiskey in the home of appellant; but manifestly the constitutional guaranty that ‘no person shall be disturbed in his private affairs, or his home invaded, without authority of law,’ protected the person of appellant, and the possession of his automobile and all that was in it, while upon a public street of Ritzville, against arrest, or a search warrant, as fully as he would have been so protected had he and his possession been actually inside his own dwelling.”

Had the sheriff in this case been able to discern the intoxicating liquor in the defendant’s automobile without first having made a search, he could then have arrested the defendant for committing a misdemeanor in his presence and a warrant in that case would not have been necessary. Or, had the defendant committed some breach of the peace, or at least a misdemeanor, in the sheriff’s presence, the automobile and its contents might then have been lawfully searched as evidence incident to the arrest.

An officer making an arrest has authority to search the person of his prisoner, but such a search is justifiable only as an incident to a *lawful* arrest, and if the arrest is unlawful, the search is also unlawful. Thus an officer under the law of this state, quoted above, may arrest as a vagrant a person found wandering about the streets at a late hour or unusual hour of the night without visible or lawful business, and upon making the arrest the officer may lawfully search such person and take from him any dangerous weapons or any property that he may reasonably deem necessary to safeguard his own or the public safety, or for the safekeeping of the prisoner, and take into his possession the instruments of the crime and such other articles as may be of use as evidence in the trial, or which might enable the prisoner to escape.

An officer may, without warrant, enter a dwelling or other building for the purpose of suppressing a disturbance or breach of the peace, and arrest the guilty parties. Furthermore, an officer who enters premises at the invitation or by permission, of the owner or his duly authorized agent or servant, is not guilty of an unlawful entry on account of having no search warrant. This rule was recognized by the Supreme Court of this state in the case of *State vs. Llewellyn*, (119 Wash. 306). In this case the defendant conducted a place where cigars, candies and soft drinks were sold. The officers testified that one evening after the place had been closed for the day they observed through the windows of the building a number of men grouped around the soft drink bar. At this time a man appeared on the street and knocked on the entrance door. The officers, becoming suspicious, took a position immediately behind this man, and when the door was opened from the inside, they stepped into the place, no

Legal Aspects of Police Duty—(Continued)

objection being made by the man in charge. The officers then seized a pitcher which was on a draining board behind the bar. This pitcher was later found to contain intoxicating liquor. Liquor was also found in several glasses standing on the bar. The officers had no search warrant nor a warrant for the arrest of any of the persons found in the place. The defendant argued that the entry of the officers was unlawful, and that therefore the seizure of the intoxicating liquor was an unlawful seizure, and should have been excluded from the consideration of the jury in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court of this State in the case of *State vs. Gibbons*, quoted above. In deciding against the contention of the defendant the Supreme Court said: "He (the defendant) cites and relies upon the case of *State vs. Gibbons*, 118 Wash. 171, 203 Pac. 390, but we think the rule of the case without application. There the defendant was arrested while in an automobile on the public streets of a city without a warrant of arrest, and for a cause having no better foundation than the mere suspicion of the officer that the person arrested was violating the law. After the arrest, a search was made of the automobile and certain intoxicating liquor found therein was seized. This was held to be an unlawful search and seizure, and, following certain recent cases of the Supreme Court of the United States, it was held that the liquor seized could not be introduced as evidence against the person arrested.

"Here the facts are widely different. The entry of the officers into the place of business of the defendant was not unlawful. They did not break and enter. The door was opened on the direction of the defendant and they walked in through the open doorway. It is true, without doubt, that the door was not opened for the admission of the officers, but it is equally true that they were not forbidden to enter. The defendant was there admitting to the place members of the general public. Already there were a number therein, and the officers were admitted when the door was opened to admit another. It would be extending the doctrine of the cited case beyond all reasonable limit to hold that it ruled this entry to be unlawful. Once in the place, the officers were justified in taking cognizance of the fact that a crime was being committed by the defendant. The evidence thereof was before their very eyes; it took no search to find it, nor is it a valid objection to say that the offense which defendant was there committing was a misdemeanor. Arrests for misdemeanor may be lawfully made without a warrant when the offense is committed in the presence of the arresting officer, and here the offense was so committed. When the officers first discovered the intoxicating liquor, it was in the actual, open, physical possession of the defendant, and the circumstances were such as to show that he had been making an unlawful disposition of it. Having the lawful right to arrest the defendant, they could lawfully seize and take with them the evidence

found in his immediate possession which tended to show his guilt."

In the Llewellyn case, the officers actually saw intoxicating liquor in the possession of the defendant. It has been held that a police officer is justified in making a search without a warrant where he is able to detect the presence of intoxicating liquor by the sense of smell. In the case of *McBride vs. the United States*, (284 Fed. Rep. 416) there came before the Circuit Court of Appeals of the Fifth Circuit a case in which certain prohibition officers discovered a large inclosure, on the gate of which was a sign, "Vicious dog—Hail before entering." Inside was a stable within a smaller inclosure. When the officers were about to enter the stable lot, they plainly detected the fumes of whiskey in process of manufacture. They then entered the stable and in the cellar found a 75 gallon still in operation. A quantity of beer and whiskey was also found. The court in discussing the case said:

"The only points presented in the brief or on the oral arguments are the refusal of the court to order the property taken by the officers returned to the defendant. The refusal to exclude the testimony of the federal officers, on the ground that knowledge of the facts testified to was acquired by means of an entry on the premises aforesaid without search warrant or other legal process. * * * At common law it was always lawful to arrest a person without warrant, where a crime was being committed in the presence of an officer and to enter a building without a warrant, in which such crime was being perpetrated. * * * Where an officer is apprised *by any of his senses* that a crime is being committed, it is being committed in his presence, so as to justify an arrest without warrant. Therefore we are of the opinion that the entry into this stable under the circumstances of the case was legal and that the court did not err in admitting the testimony of the officers."

In most of the cases where evidence has been excluded on the ground that an arrest or a search was unlawfully made, the officers could easily have avoided all technical objections if they had previously acquainted themselves with the fundamental principles of law governing arrests and searches. These principles are few and well defined, and in most cases generally agreed upon by the courts. It is true, of course, that the application of these principles to the liquor traffic, since the passage of the Volstead Act and the state prohibition laws, has raised many new points of legal controversy. The principles still remain unchanged, although the courts are not always in entire accord in their interpretation of a given state of facts. However, if an officer, with full knowledge and understanding of the legal rules governing arrests and searches, proceeds in a reasonable and commonsense way in conformity with such rules, he will find that technical objections offered by defendant's attorneys will find little favor in the courts.

Depot and Dock Patrol

By G. G. EVANS



DEPOT PATROL

Patrolmen C. O. Scott and L. P. Applequist

to be taken to a hotel commensurate with their resources, or their dignity.

Seattle has two main passenger depots serving five transcontinental railroads in addition to numerous short lines; these depots, both large and commodious, are conveniently situated on adjoining property with large parallel trackage; they are within easy access of the main business center of the city with many street railway lines affording continuous service. Two officers compose the detail.

The widely extended and magnificent harbor with which this city is blessed is improved with many passenger and freight docks, including the municipally-owned Port Commission properties, composed of the largest wharfs in the world. The two officers comprising the dock patrol give especial attention to the passenger traffic and their work is augmented by the regular waterfront foot and mounted patrols.



DOCK PATROL

Patrolmen J. E. Boughton and H. A. Horton

A STRANGER in a large city; perhaps a foreigner from a distant land who does not even speak the English language; perhaps a wealthy traveller from the East; or perhaps a visitor from one of our many rural communities; but one and all the same "A Stranger"; and there is always that feeling of unfamiliar surroundings for the person arriving at a depot or dock. It seems futile to him to ask directions from any one of the hurrying, scurrying crowd, for they too are mostly newcomers arriving or departing. It is perhaps only natural then for the stranger to think of the officer of the law; how welcome is the sight of his official identification, the uniform. To him one can look for reliable information, where to go and how to get there, and so on. Many people are wary of placing themselves in a taxicab or other public conveyance and of trusting to luck

Police Harbor Patrol

THE enforcement of the Harbor Ordinances is delegated by the City Charter to the Port Warden who is the head of the Harbor Department. As many of the Harbor Rules and Regulations are of a police nature, the Harbor Department and Police Department are therefore closely related. The Harbor Department consists of a force of 24 members inclusive of the Port Warden, all members excepting the head of the department being under civil service and regularly "sworn in" members of the Police Department.

The Harbor Department performs three distinct functions, each tending to aid and assist the commerce of Seattle Harbor.

The patrol system consists at present of two patrol

chemical fire extinguisher to combat gasoline fires aboard motor craft. Patrol No. 1 is manned by six harbormen working three eight hour shifts, two men to each watch.

Patrol No. 2 is a smaller boat, but similar to Patrol No. 1. This boat is 42 feet in length, equipped with a 20 H. P. gas engine and two fire fighting monitors. The pumping capacity is 185 gallons of water per minute. She carries three inch suction hose and while prepared to extinguish an incipient blaze, is used principally to respond to the assistance of the many house boats that line the shores of Lake Union and Lake Washington. Many house boats are built on pontoons and through the neglect of the owners or because of accidents are often in distress and in danger of sinking. Patrol No.



MOTOR PATROL NO. 1

boats, Patrol No. 1 being assigned to Elliott Bay or Central District and Patrol No. 2 is assigned to Salmon Bay and Lake Union District. During the summer months a third patrol boat operates on Lake Washington.

Patrol No. 1 is 55 feet in length, equipped with a 100 H. P. gas engine and three monitors for fire fighting. The capacity of the fire pumps is 1000 gallons of water per minute. Two lengths of five inch suction hose are carried for rendering aid to leaking scows by pumping or may be attached to the hose lines of vessels in fighting fires. This boat is also equipped with an excellent

2 is manned by six harbormen working three eight hour shifts, two men to each watch.

Patrol No. 3 is a Navy Motor dory or landing barge reconstructed for service as a patrol boat. It is about 40 feet long and powered with a two cycle Navy Standard engine of about 10 H. P. It is equipped with the same class of life saving apparatus as the other patrol boats and has proven of great value in the service it renders during the bathing and boating season on Lake Washington. During the period of its operation it makes its headquarters at Leschi Park.

The statistical branch of the Harbor Department

Police Harbor Patrol—(*Continued*)

requires the service of two clerks and a stenographer. The reports of the commerce of Seattle Harbor are eagerly sought by the shipping interests and those whose vocations tend to interest them in import and export trade. The Port Warden's reports are sent to all the countries of the world, our mailing list being comprised of newspapers and trade journals, shipping and railroad companies, banks, customs brokers, foreign consuls, libraries, statistical bureaus, colleges and many larger business interests. Our report has received much favorable commendation for its completeness and reliability. It is issued each month and is sent free to all those requesting to be put on our mailing list.

The radio division of the Harbor Department is an innovation in the shipping world. We are just installing two new sets of wireless instruments. One set is a two K. W. Marconi Navy Standard set and the other is a two K. W. Federal Arc set. With our new equipment we will be able to cover a radius of about 3000 miles and during the dark hours we will be able to clear

stations on the Japanese Coast. Our station operates under a commercial license and is open to all commercial business, for which our tariff is 6c per word, but the principal usefulness of our station and its primary purpose is in the handling of ships' business, for which we make no charge. The positions of vessels at sea, their arrival time, docking orders, arrangements for the handling of cargo, employment of labor, the ordering of ships' supplies and all other messages pertaining to the vessel, its cargo or its crew, are classified as ships' business and is handled free of charge.

We have also proven the value of our station in times of disaster. To the credit of our operators is a fact that in every call for help from vessels within the range of our station they have been the first to catch the S O S and our intimate acquaintance and association with the agents and ship operators enables us to put them in immediate communication with their vessels, expediting any arrangements that may be necessary to render immediate aid.



SEATTLE CIVIC CENTER

Seattle, Gateway to Alaska and the Orient

THE first people to settle at or near what is now Seattle came in 1851. In 1852 they located the townsite, and from the Oregon Legislature secured creation of the County of King. A number of these pioneers are still living, and are esteemed most highly among the present-day residents of the county. In 1853 they platted the town and called it Seattle. In three years it had become a place of 150 inhabitants, with steam sawmills, ships, stores, church and other town features. Indian war then ensued, in the course of which the outside settlements were destroyed, and at the close of which the population was much reduced.

In 1861 the Territorial University was built at Seattle. In 1863 the first newspaper was published. In 1864 the telegraph came. In 1865 the town was incorporated by act of the Legislature. This incorporation, however, was cancelled by the Legislature of 1867, but in 1869 the town was re-incorporated by that law-making body.

During the years following 1870 came the great commercial events in Seattle's history. They included the railroads, the daily newspapers, gas and electricity, large and costly buildings, street improvements, public institutions, industrial works, banks, wholesale houses, foreign trade, fisheries, and all the other elements of a great city in the closing quarter of the nineteenth century. For detailed statement concerning these interesting events there is not room in this short chapter.

Seattle's corporate area is approximately 64.363 square miles. In the city are 378.64 miles of paved streets, 750 miles of public sewers, 763 miles of water mains and 763.79 miles of graded streets. The city owns 2 fireboats, 18 combination hose, chemical and pump engines, 7 motor hose wagons, 9 horse-drawn hose wagons, 2 steam engines (1 horse-drawn, 1 motor-drawn), 2 chemical engines, 3 horse-drawn hook and ladder trucks, 8 motor-drawn hook and ladder trucks, 34 fire stations and 6,700 hydrants.



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MOUNT RAINIER, MAJESTIC AND AERIAL, WATCHING OVER SEATTLE, WASH.
Mount Rainier, 14,408 feet high, is over sixty miles from the point at which the photograph was taken

Seattle Statistics

THE first to settle at or near what is now Seattle came in 1851.

The first church was built in 1854 by D. E. Blaine, and his wife taught the first school.

The first wharves were built by Yesler at the foot of Mill Street (Yesler Way) by Plummer at the foot of Main Street, and by Butler at the foot of Madison Street.

The first tannery was carried on by M. D. Woodin & Son, prior to the Indian war, in the block cut into by Prefontaine Place.

The first newspaper appeared December 10, 1863.

The telegraph reached here in August, 1864.

The first pipes laid to carry water were at the University Grounds from a spring about 500 feet to the westward.

The first gristmill was put up to the northward of his sawmill by Yesler, about 1864, and was run by steam from the sawmill, when the latter was not in operation.

The first steamers owned and operated here were the J. B. Libby and the Mary Woodruff about 1862. Both were side-wheelers.

The first bank, that of Dexter Horton & Co. (then Horton & Phillips) was established in 1870, with a capital of \$50,000, and Horton put up the first stone building in which to house it.

Notes on Early Seattle

By VIVIAN M. CARKEEK

THE Police Department of the City of Seattle began about the time that Mrs. H. L. Yesler took it into her head to start growing a blackberry patch. Hardly any person now living in the City of Seattle, who was born here, but what at some time in his early career was chased out of that patch either by Mrs. Yesler or by the constable. The writer of this article, not being of a particularly bold disposition, stayed at home, both voluntarily and involuntarily, and hence did not come in contact with the early police.

This work will doubtless contain a complete history of the Police Department as a department, and anything that might be said herein would be a repetition of the articles dealing with the history of the police already found herein.

One of the most interesting things, however, is that the first policeman was "Joe" Surber, who is still living and over ninety years of age. He was known in the early days as a great hunter, and only several years ago went out and killed a bear.

In these times, when the city has reached such size, hardly a week elapses when somebody is not shooting at a policeman. Probably David Sires was the first policeman to be killed in the performance of his duty, and that brings back a somewhat interesting memory. In 1882 three men were hung down on Pioneer Square. The story is too long to set out here, but Sires, the policeman, had been shot by someone and a man by the name of Payne was taken to jail as the guilty party. A few days later George Reynolds, a very popular man, was held up and killed. Howard and Sullivan were discovered hiding, and after a preliminary hearing a vigilante committee took them both down on Pioneer Square and hung them. Somebody suggested, "Let's get Payne and make a good business of it," and Payne was taken out of the county jail and also hung. So much for the circumstances surrounding the killing of the first policeman.

The Weekly Pacific Tribune, under date of June 2, 1876, carries a statement that the City Council for the City of Seattle had voted to establish a police department to consist of one chief and two policemen. This was the beginning of the police force in the city. This article only attempts to deal with just a few incidents in the early history of the city, taken at random from some of the early newspapers, and a few facts in connection with the early history of this city, although not strictly relating to the police, might be of interest.

The first King County Fair was held in Seattle on the 20th day of August, 1864. Mrs. Yesler took the prizes, all of them, for making jam and preserves. On March 4, 1865, the first five ordinances of the Town of Seattle were published. They related to the imposition of taxes and the building of sidewalks. On July 26, 1869, William H. Seward, secretary of state, visited Seattle. At this time there were no telegraph facilities and the citizens knew nothing about it until the boat came into the bay and alongside Yesler's dock. The Weekly Intelligencer of that date says, "There was much cheering and Mr. Seward came out on the dock and made a speech."

On July 5, 1869, the same year, was the first record of a severe earthquake being experienced. On November 6, 1871, the first roller skating rink was opened in Seattle, and on May 10, 1873, the first ice cream soda fountain was opened by M. A. Kelley, druggist. The Weekly Intelligencer for January 27, 1868, announced that the population of Seattle was about 400.

On May 24, 1877, the first game of baseball with an outside team was played in Victoria, B. C., between Seattle and Victoria. The score was, Seattle 15, Victoria 8. The first hanging in King County at the city jail is reported on September 27, 1877, in the Weekly Pacific Tribune, one Jack Thompson being hung for the murder of Solomon Baxter, a rancher, it being announced as the first hanging in King County and the second in Washington.



A VIEW OF SEATTLE FROM PUGET SOUND

Traffic Squad Built Up to "Snappy" Efficiency



SERGEANT FRANK FUQUA
Traffic Division

DESPITE difficult situations brought about by conditions not found in any other city of its size, which produce unusual traffic problems, Seattle is given a high rating by comparative figures showing motor vehicle accidents generally throughout the United States.

Credit for the showing is given to the efficiency of the police traffic bureau, without reservation.

The traffic bureau was created three years ago by the then chief Searing who took supervision of the various elements of the general department having to do with enforcing traffic ordinances from the precinct commanders and grouped control under a single head.

Because of the few thoroughfares running through the business district the problem of preventing congestion entails more than merely "keeping traffic moving." Unlike many other large cities, one way lanes are not feasible for the reason the commercial district is confined practically to three streets. The heavy grades of cross streets tend to concentrate traffic along the three main streets, also used by the cars of the municipally owned railway.

A spirit of progressiveness has characterized the conduct of the traffic bureau and the heads of the bureau have been quick to adopt ideas developing in other cities which were deemed adaptable to local conditions.

The traffic bureau now functions under the general supervision of Inspector of Police Harry G. O'Brien with Sergt. F. C. Fuqua in direct charge of the various elements including crossing, motorcycle and mounted details, the combined force numbering forty men.

Recently the traffic bureau was further divorced from the general department through a change made by Inspector O'Brien in which the booking of traffic ordinance violators was removed from the general booking office.

The traffic bureau now keeps its own set of books, recording its arrests, sets the amount of bail of those eligible to be released pending disposition of their case in police court, and in short, takes care of its own affairs.

The change was made for the purpose of permitting the heads of the bureau to keep a closer check on traffic conditions and to work out its problems un-

hampered by delays and conferences occasioned by too great a spread of authority.

There is an easily discernable close relationship between the operatives of the traffic bureau and police court officials—a condition which bodes ill for the speeder and willful traffic ordinance violator.

That the department does function efficiently and effectively is proved by a recent incident in which a schoolboy was struck and killed on a downtown street and the alleged driver of the machine was arrested five days after the accident.

The driver failed to stop after striking the boy, to the contrary he speeded his machine. With but little to work on every member of the bureau concentrated on the case, and as a result, despite the fact the driver had not registered with the police, secreted his car for several days and had changed his appearance, he was pressed so close he gave himself up at a time when motorcycle patrolmen were ready to close in and make the arrest.

The complement of the bureau is as follows:

Office

Sergt. F. C. Fuqua, in charge.

Sergt. Joseph A. Czech.

Stenographers—Louis Stokke, A. H. Callahan, Frank E. Sweeney, C. T. McKee and F. G. Sands

Clerks—K. G. Anderson and W. E. Peterson.

Crossings

Patrolmen—G. T. Jones, First and Yesler
C. Skoor, First and Madison
A. J. Hansen, First and Pike
J. B. Little, Second and Pike
A. E. Sandell, Second and Union
C. E. Hakes, Second and Madison
E. D. Farrow, Second and Pine
H. H. Harlow, Second and James
O. Gulbranson, Second and Pike
O. L. Cameron, Third and Pike
P. Kenyon, Fourth and Union
G. C. Taylor, Fourth and Pike
P. Olson, First and Pine
D. Thompson, Westlake and Olive
G. C. Collins, Fifth and Pine
V. E. Gilmour, Fourth and Jackson
H. W. Howard, Third and Pine
E. E. Covell, Fifth and Pike
A. R. Wolff, Westlake and Pine

Mounted

L. C. Gay, Acting Sergeant; U. M. Carson, James Eggan, H. G. Sutton, J. Yosting and F. A. Wise.

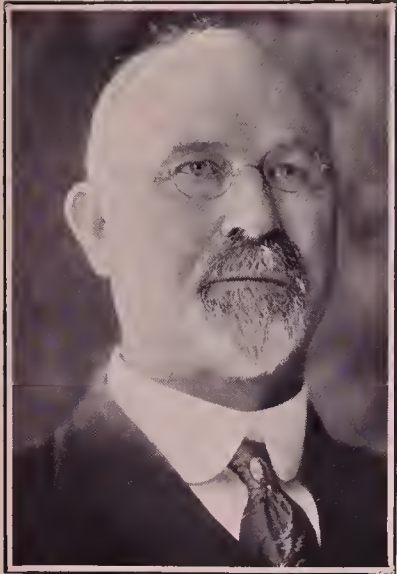
Motorcycle

F. R. Gladwin, O. K. Holschumaker, R. F. Baerman, F. A. Pierce, C. O. Perry and R. R. Moulton.

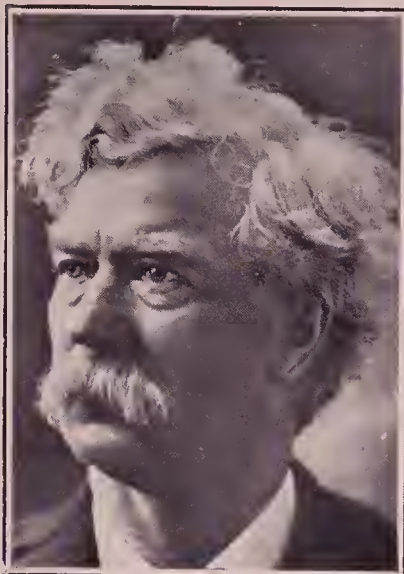


TRAFFIC DIVISION

MAYORS OF SEATTLE, 1892-1923



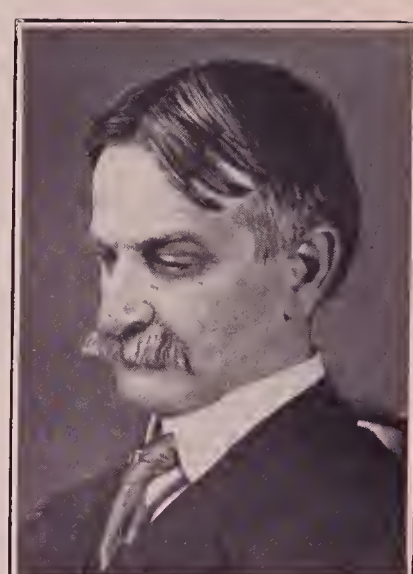
HON. J. T. RONALD
Mayor 1892
Present Superior Court Judge



HON. THOS. J. HUMES
Mayor 1896-1904



HON. R. A. BALLINGER
Mayor 1904-6
Sec'y of Interior Pres. Taft's Cabinet



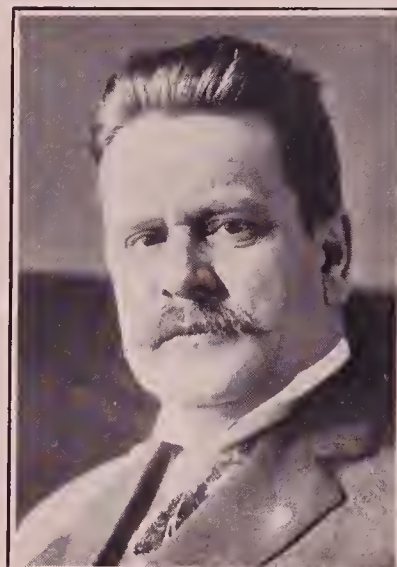
HON. WM. HICKMAN MOORE
Mayor 1906-8



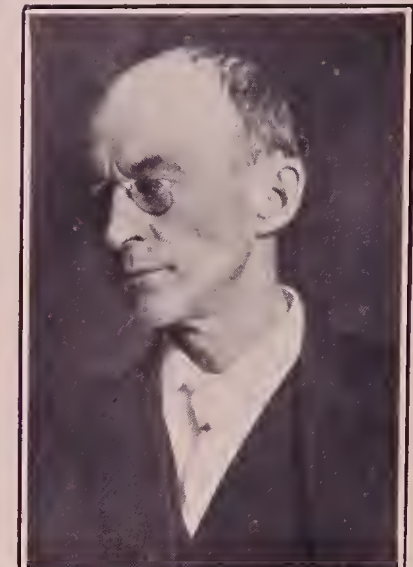
HON. JOHN F. MILLER
Mayor 1908-9
Present U. S. Congressman



HON. GEO. W. DILLING
Mayor 1911-12



HON. GEO. F. COTTERILL
Mayor 1912-13
Present Port Commissioner



HON. H. C. GILL
Mayor 1914-17



HON. OLE HANSON
Mayor 1918-19. *Resigned*



HON. C. B. FITZGERALD
President of the City Council
Mayor 1918-19



HON. HUGH M. CALDWELL
Mayor 1920-21



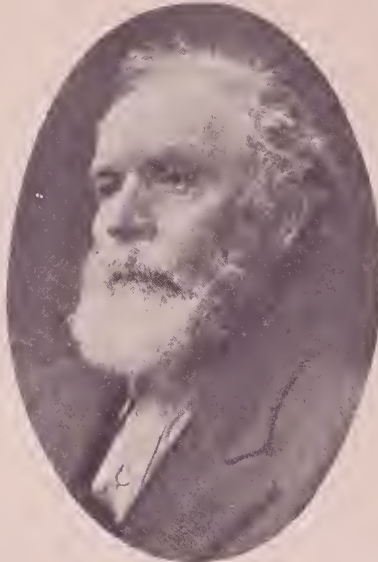
HON. EDWIN J. BROWN
Mayor 1922-'23

PAST CHIEFS OF POLICE

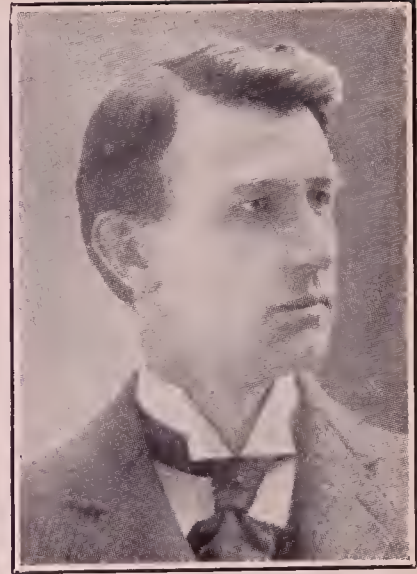


W. L. MEREDITH
Chief of Police 1900-1901

W. H. SURBER
"Uncle Joe" (W. H.) Surber was the first police officer of Seattle. He came to Seattle in 1859, and in 1861 was appointed as a police officer, serving for two years as the entire police force. At that time there were only two streets in Seattle and the population numbered about 200.



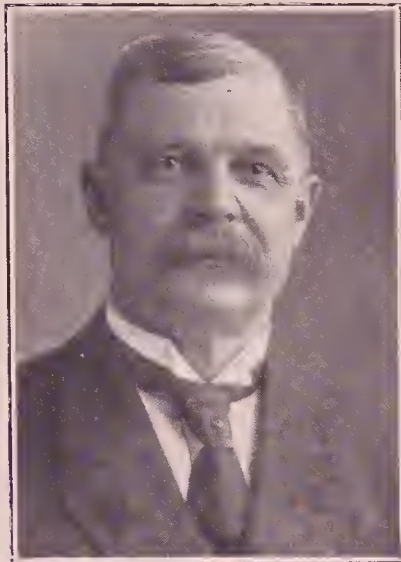
W. H. SURBER



CHAS. S. REED
Chief of Police 1898-1902



THOMAS R. DELANEY
Chief of Police 1904-06



IRVING WARD
Chief of Police 1908-10



C. G. BANNICK
Chief of Police 1911-14



AUSTIN E. GRIFFITHS
*Chief of Police 1915
Present Superior Court Judge*



LOUIS M. LANG
Chief of Police 1914-16



C. L. BECKINGHAM
Chief of Police 1916-17



J. F. WARREN
Chief of Police 1917-20



W. H. SEARING
Chief of Police 1920-22

Roster of Mayors of Seattle Since 1870

The Mayors of the city since the days of Mayor Atkins, and their terms of service, are as follows: Mayor Atkins began his real term of office in 1869.

| | | | |
|------|-----------------|---------|---|
| 1870 | H. A. Atkins | 1890 | Harry White |
| 1871 | J. T. Jordan | 1891 | Harry White (Resigned Nov. 30) |
| 1872 | C. P. Stone | 1891 | Geo. W. Hall (Balance of term) |
| 1873 | John Collins | 1892 | J. T. Ronald |
| 1874 | Henry L. Yesler | 1893 | J. T. Ronald |
| 1875 | Bailey Gatzert | 1894-6 | Byron Phelps |
| 1876 | G. A. Weed | 1896-8 | Frank D. Black (Resigned) |
| 1877 | G. A. Weed | 1896-8 | W. D. Wood (Resigned) T. J. Humes |
| 1878 | Beriah Brown | 1898-00 | T. J. Humes |
| 1879 | Orange Jacobs | 1900-02 | T. J. Humes |
| 1880 | L. P. Smith | 1902-04 | T. J. Humes |
| 1881 | L. P. Smith | 1904-06 | R. A. Ballinger |
| 1882 | H. G. Struve | 1906-08 | William Hickman Moore |
| 1883 | H. G. Struve | 1908-09 | John F. Miller |
| 1884 | John Leary | 1910-11 | Hiram C. Gill |
| 1885 | Henry L. Yesler | 1911-12 | Geo. W. Dilling, Recall Election 2-7-11 |
| 1886 | W. H. Shoudy | 1912-13 | Geo. F. Cotterill |
| 1887 | T. T. Minor | 1914-15 | H. C. Gill |
| 1888 | Robert Moran | 1916-17 | H. C. Gill |
| 1889 | Robert Moran | 1918 | Ole Hanson |
| | | 1918-19 | C. B. Fitzgerald |
| | | 1920-21 | Hugh M. Caldwell |
| | | 1922 | Edwin J. Brown |

Roster of Chiefs of Police Since 1861

1861.....W. H. Surber

| | |
|------------|------------------|
| 1869 | John T. Jordon |
| 1870-71-72 | L. V. Wyckoff |
| 1873 | F. A. Minick |
| 1874 | D. H. Webster |
| 1875 | L. V. Wyckoff |
| 1876 | R. H. Turnbull |
| 1877 | E. A. Thorndyke |
| 1878 | F. A. Minnick |
| 1879 | E. A. Thorndyke |
| 1880-81 | J. H. McGraw |
| 1882-85 | J. H. Woolery |
| 1886-87 | W. M. Murphy |
| 1888-89 | J. C. Mitcheli |
| 1890 | George C. Monroe |
| 1891-92 | Bolton Rogers |
| 1893 | Andrew Jackson |



W. B. SEVERYNS
Chief of Police 1922-23

| | |
|-----------|----------------------|
| 1894 | D. F. Willard |
| 1895-96 | Bolton Rogers |
| 1897-1900 | C. S. Reed |
| 1901 | Wm. Meredith |
| 1901-1903 | John Sullivan |
| 1904-5 | Thos. R. Delaney |
| 1906-7 | Chas. W. Wappenstein |
| 1908-9 | Irving Ward |
| 1910 | Chas. W. Wappenstein |
| 1911-13 | C. G. Bannick |
| 1914 | Austin E. Griffiths |
| 1915-16 | Louis E. Lang |
| 1916-17 | C. L. Beckingham |
| 1918-19 | J. F. Warren |
| 1920-21 | W. H. Searing |
| 1922-23 | W. B. Severyns |

Police Special Detail

THE Special Detail is a branch of the Police Department composed of what used to be several details each of which made a specialty of dealing with one particular kind of law violations, such as the Dry Squad, which handled principally Liquor Law violations, the Moral Squad, which handled the immoral men and women, and the Narcotic Squad, which handled the Narcotic situation. Since about the first of September, 1922, all these Special Squads have been handled under one head and known as the Special Detail. This was done more as an experiment and to co-ordinate these several Squads, enabling them to co-operate with the uniformed officers. The idea being that whenever the patrolmen on their several posts would find a place or places in their respective territories that was apparently operating in violation of the law in such a manner that was difficult for a uniformed officer to secure sufficient evidence for a conviction, they could give whatever data they might have to the Officer in Charge of this Detail, that he may detail men in plain clothes that were experienced in the particular work the data called for. During the five months this has been in operation it has proven very successful and is believed to tend to more efficiency, which was the object of the Detail. The officers of the Department have taken very kindly to this organization and have furnished the majority of the information that resulted in its success.

The results obtained being as follows:

LIQUOR SEIZED:

| | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| Moonshine | 689 gallons |
| Whiskey | 2,412 quarts |
| Gin | 75 quarts |
| Beer | 5,166 quarts |
| Wine | 316 quarts |

ARRESTS MADE:

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----|
| Charged in Federal Court | 35 |
| Charged in State Courts | 54 |
| Charged in City Court | 958 |

FINES ASSESSED AS FOLLOWS:

| |
|--|
| In City cases—\$32,785 and 870 days. |
| In State case—\$3,160 and 10 years, 42 months. |
| In Federal cases— |
| 1 sentenced to pay \$200.00. |
| 2 sentenced to 45 days. |
| 1 sentenced to 3 months. |
| 6 sentenced to 1 year and 1 day. |
| 3 sentenced to 15 months. |
| 7 sentenced to 18 months. |
| 1 sentenced to 6½ years. |

WITH CASES PENDING IN ALL COURTS..... 84

PERSONNEL OF SPECIAL DETAIL

| | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| Captain E. C. Collier | Officer B. H. Williams |
| Officer G. E. Holmes | Officer W. G. Morrison |
| Officer E. M. Playford | Officer J. L. Pederson |
| Officer P. E. Morris | Officer Thos. Feek |
| Officer G. H. Bower | Officer H. D. Kimsey |
| Officer N. P. Anderson | Officer Aldrich Smith |

This detail examines goods taken in pawn or sold at pawnshops or second hand stores. A two colored card filing system is used, pink colored cards for stolen articles bearing numbers or engraving and a white card for corresponding articles pawned or sold. These cards come in rolls facilitating the writing of them on the typewriter.

The checking of automobiles is done by men trained to detect any erasure or alteration of the engine or serial number on a car. They are furnished with a loose leaf book in which they keep a record of cars stolen within the city or nearby cities. This record enables them to tell if the car is stolen and of course if the numbers have been tampered with they investigate the car and the owner.

During the year 1922, 810 automobiles were stolen within the corporate limits of the City of Seattle of which 687 were recovered. The detail arrested and prosecuted 41 persons for theft of automobiles, 253 others for crimes such as might arise within the notice of a department handling 34 pawnshops and approximately 200 second hand stores.



COUNTY-CITY BUILDING

Prominent Athletes of Seattle Police Department



V. E. GILMOUR

"Vic" is with the Traffic Division and directs traffic at Fourth Avenue and Jackson Street. He keeps in perfect physical condition and was a member of the 1922 Relay Team. We can bank on him for the 440 yard event this season, and in his spare moments you will find him on the cinder path at Denny Field.



CON WALSH

Con Walsh, giant weight tosser and one of the greatest performers on earth in the hammer throw and 56 pound weight event, will be the outstanding figure in the next National Convention which is to be held in Chicago this coming June.

Walsh is determined to bring home the laurels for the weight and hammer throw. In all the athletic events in which he has ever participated he has never failed to be the winner of the hammer throw or the 56 pound weight events.

Mr. Walsh is a man of perfect physique. Six feet and a quarter of an inch in height he weighs 210 pounds stripped. He is perfectly built with every muscle developed to its fullest. He is said to be one of the strongest men in the athletic world. Some years ago Mr. Walsh picked up a quarter miler, Teevan, with his left hand and held him out at arms length. Teevan weighed 171 pounds in his track togs, no wonder Walsh can toss the "56" a bit with ease.

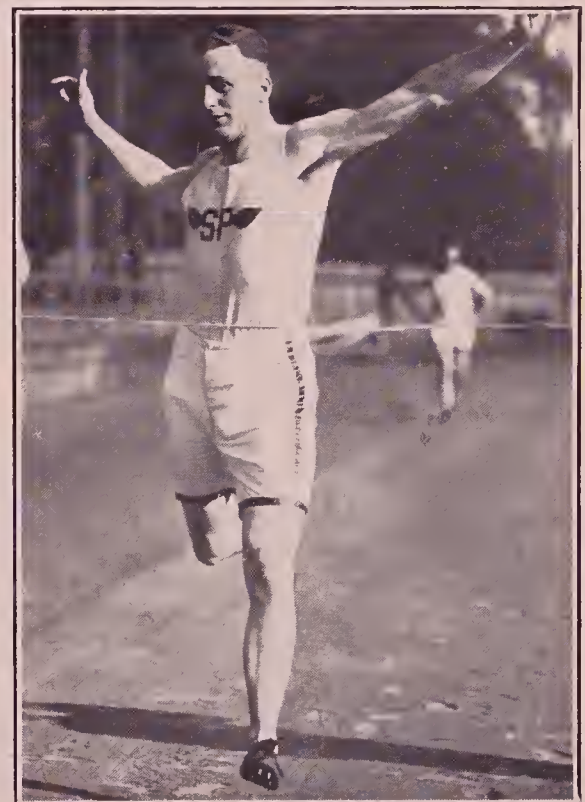
C. B. PETERSEN

The athletes may go a long ways towards winning races and Field and Track events, but first of all, to achieve success against keen competition, the men must be in good physical condition. During the past season Officer Petersen handled this department, and personally superintended the training and care of the men, and due to his untiring care the athletes of the Seattle Police Department were successful in all the Field and Track meets entered last year. A better man could not be obtained for this position.



J. J. CRAWFORD

Sergeant J. J. Crawford member of the Seattle police team and winner of the Sergeants' 100 yards event last year. Active and always a booster for athletics.



W. J. O'BRIEN

W. J. O'Brien—Broke the Montana State Inter-scholastic Record for the discus throw in 1915 and won three first prizes at Revelli County meet in Montana. He won first prize in Portland for the discus throw in 1914. He also won other first prizes in putting the shot, throwing the javelin and running.



ROSS C. WATSON

Entered the Seattle Police Department in 1919 and is now with the Detective Division. Competed under the Colors of the Seattle Department for the past two years successfully. Watson will enter the tryouts for the Decathlon event for the next Olympic games at Paris. Won the Interscholastic championships in 1910-'11-'12. His specialty is the 100 yards, 220 and broadjump.



C. E. WALSH

"Con" to everyone who knows him, was a member of the 1922 Seattle Police Field and Track Team, and he performed brilliantly. He has held several National and World records in the weight events and was a member of the American Olympic Team which competed at the world games at Antwerp.

Day by day in every way Con is throwing the weights farther and farther and we look forward to some great achievements from him.

A. E. SANDELL

"Sandy" is working daily with the Traffic Division, and handles the busy crowds and crossing at Second Avenue and Union Street. We all vote him Seattle's most popular traffic officer. As to his athletic ability, during the past season he added greatly to the success of Track and Field events at Vancouver, B. C., Victoria and Seattle. Sandell is a lover of sport, a consistent trainer, and we feel confident that he will be successful in his entries in the half mile this year. He is also a member of the Relay Team.



HARRY J. WEEDIN

"Harry" is the driver for the Detective Division, and if you have ever ridden behind him you will appreciate the way he performs on the cinder path. Lots of pep, and he runs every step of his race, which is as much as can be said of any athlete. He was a member of the Seattle Police Relay team, and will be with us again this year. He is popular and well liked by all who know him.



Police Court Report for Year Shows Activities

April 1st, 1923.

Honorable Mayor and City Council,

City of Seattle, Wash.

Gentlemen:

I herewith submit my report for the Seattle Police Department covering the year ending December 31, 1922.

In looking over the accompanying report and comparing it with reports that have been submitted for the past several years I am struck with the utter inability to determine from these statistics whether or not the police are doing good work; whether or not the work of the police is lax and ineffective in allowing so much crime in a given district or whether it is commendable in keeping crime so low. There are so many factors that enter into the crime situation and one factor will offset another; for instance, we know that during a period of depression the unemployed situation, labor troubles, etc., have such a marked and direct bearing and will offset the best possible police work. During a period of prosperity, when labor is employed, crimes and particularly those of a serious nature, are at a minimum, and this will, on the other hand, offset poor police work.

The economic situation has such a tremendous influence upon human conduct, and as police work primarily has to do with such control it becomes of such a nature that it does not well lend itself to statistical representation. I believe, however, that the Seattle Police Department is functioning better but am also safe in saying that it could be better. To my mind the best barometer or yard stick whereby one can measure police efficiency and effectiveness is the degree of harmony and co-operation that exists among the policemen themselves; without this no organization can function. Police Departments are so easily disorganized and intimidated due to pressure of corrupt, political and conflicting influences. They are very sensitive and responsive to public opinion, therefore, the public itself is the most potent influence in raising the morale of the force, while on the other hand it is just as capable of tearing it down. What is most needed and what a policeman wants is intelligent and constructive criticism by the public and this can only be had by a better understanding of the policeman, his work and his problems. Were it possible to have interested citizens spend sometime at Headquarters for a few hours during a busy evening, accompany patrolmen on their beats and follow cases through the courts, such citizens would then have the necessary understanding and sympathy to criticize from an intelligent and informed perspective. The public should and is entitled to know what is going on. During the short time of my incumbency I have been trying in every possible way to have the police become better acquainted with the public and vice versa. They are constantly in need of help to carry them through the trials and temptations with which they are continually confronted.

Policemen as any other group of citizens desire recognition, approval and appreciation for their work. They are taxpayers, homeowners and family men; their children go to the same schools that children of other citizens attend, and they feel keenly and deplore the acts of indiscretion and crookedness by any one of their members. I have profound confidence and respect the collective judgment of the members of the Department, and with proper encouragement, fair and impartial treatment on the part of their superiors they are capable and will cleanse themselves. They know better than anyone else the undesirable members of the Department and if given the opportunity will indicate and help toward getting rid of such undesirables. So that in the case of the dismissal of a brother officer the department as a whole stands back of such action; if, on the other hand, politics, favoritism, prejudice and mere suspicion are allowed to govern orders of punishment and dismissal, the morale of the department is lessened and disorganization begins to step in. Criticism has often been made that the Chief does not have power enough over his men; that he cannot take over enough disciplinary measures and that he cannot legally get rid of men unfit to be policemen. This in a measure is true; but on the other hand, the Chief has far less power to reward his men for efficient work and good conduct. If he should be given adequate power of reward he would not have to bother about the power of punishment. As it is there is not sufficient incentive for increased efficiency. The individual patrolman does not see advances in salary nor the hope of promotion and so he does his work just well enough to hold his job. It has often been said, "That body is best disciplined in which there is the least occasion for the infliction of punishment;" that, "The best discipline results from the least authority displayed."

The City of Seattle now has approximately 350,000 inhabitants. The last increase allowed the department was in 1919 when twenty patrolmen were added to the department. Since that time there has been an increase in the traffic division including clerical help and all, of eighteen members, and further drains on the uniform force will be necessary in order to bring up the efficiency and standard of the traffic division to what it should be. We have now one policeman to every 664 inhabitants. This includes every individual on the department payroll. The City of Detroit, which during the past two years has established, under Mayor Cousens, the reputation of being well policed, has one policeman to every 560 inhabitants. San Francisco, Los Angeles, and all other seaport towns the size of Seattle and larger will average about the same ratio as Detroit in the number of policemen per 1000 population.

Not long ago police work was of a strictly punitive nature but the complex life of the modern city demands more and more from the policeman every day. He is

HISTORY OF THE SEATTLE POLICE DEPARTMENT

constantly used in juvenile, protective and welfare work; he is asked to be present at football games, baseball games, at weddings, at the parks during picnic hours, at the playfields, to help children cross the streets near the schools, to be present at parades and many other occasions of civic and semi-civic nature, and in order to meet these ever growing demands we are continually taking the uniform man off his beat leaving vacancies that we can ill-afford. The City of Seattle is on the eve of more prosperous days and growing population. Along with its growth we will also get our quota of undesirables, so in order to bring up the police department to what it should be, to fill out the vacant beats and give the five sub-stations the officers that they need it will be necessary to add not less than 100 men. This, of course, will entail an additional expenditure of public money but according to all authority on police work no public money is better spent than that spent for police protection.

Respectfully yours,
WM. B. SEVERYNS,
Chief of Police.

EARLY SEATTLE

Seattle was incorporated as a town in the winter of 1864-65 by Act of the Legislature, and Charles Terry was chosen president of the Board of Trustees. It was dis-incorporated a year later. In 1869 it was incorporated as a city by Act of the Legislature, and so continued until the adoption of the free holders' charter in 1890. Henry A. Atkins was the first Mayor of Seattle and Harry White the first one under the new charter.

The first street railway was built by F. H. Osgood about 1883 and horses were used to haul the cars. The south end of the track was at the intersection of Yesler Way and James, thence it went up James to Second, thence to Pike, thence to First Avenue and down First Avenue to Battery Street—service hourly.



NORTH CORRIDOR, CITY JAIL

TABULATED RECORD OF ARRESTS AND DISPOSITIONS THEREOF FROM JANUARY 1, 1921, TO DECEMBER 31, 1922

| | Released | Suspended | Committed | Fined | Pending | Total |
|---|----------|-----------|-----------|-------|---------|-------|
| Assault, 1st degree | 2 | 1 | --- | --- | 5 | 8 |
| Assault, 2nd degree | 2 | 1 | 4 | --- | 8 | 15 |
| Assault, 3rd degree | 2 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 15 | 26 |
| Arson | --- | --- | --- | --- | 2 | 2 |
| Aiming Firearms | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | 1 |
| Begging | 22 | 29 | 56 | 10 | 1 | 118 |
| Burglary, 1st degree | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | 1 |
| Burglary, 2nd degree | 1 | 3 | 26 | --- | 28 | 58 |
| Being Abroad at Night | 23 | 13 | --- | 5 | --- | 51 |
| Being in Place Where Gambling Is Conducted | 135 | 12 | 43 | 309 | 63 | 562 |
| Conducting Gambling Game | 36 | --- | --- | 61 | 17 | 114 |
| Concealed Weapons | 18 | 6 | 18 | 29 | 11 | 82 |
| Contributing to the Delin- quency of Minor | 1 | 1 | 1 | --- | 12 | 15 |
| Carnal Knowledge of Female Child | 1 | --- | --- | --- | 11 | 12 |
| Concealing Mortgaged Property | --- | --- | --- | --- | 3 | 3 |
| Discharging Firearms | --- | 1 | 1 | 3 | --- | 5 |
| Distributing Bills on Street | 7 | 1 | 4 | 12 | 1 | 25 |
| Defrauding Innkeeper | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | 1 |
| Abandoning Family | --- | --- | --- | --- | 9 | 9 |
| Disorderly Person | 691 | 362 | 347 | 167 | 70 | 1637 |
| Disorderly Conduct | 579 | 218 | 223 | 486 | 86 | 1592 |
| Drunk | 405 | 452 | 1649 | 4553 | 7 | 7066 |
| Drunk and Disorderly | 99 | 90 | 158 | 286 | 12 | 645 |
| Disorderly House | 13 | 3 | --- | 8 | 18 | 42 |
| Vio. Ord. 42198 (Library) | 4 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | 5 |
| Failing to Support Family | 1 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 15 |
| Fighting | 44 | 29 | 9 | 143 | 4 | 229 |
| Fortune Telling | --- | --- | --- | --- | 2 | 2 |
| Forgery, 1st degree | --- | 4 | 7 | 1 | 10 | 22 |
| Failing to Pay Prevailing Wage to Employee | --- | --- | --- | --- | 11 | 11 |
| Street Car Speeding | 4 | --- | --- | 9 | 1 | 14 |
| Gambling | 24 | 4 | 2 | 78 | 13 | 121 |
| Indecent Language | --- | --- | --- | --- | 3 | 3 |
| Indecent Assault | --- | --- | --- | --- | 3 | 3 |
| Indecent Exposure | 1 | --- | 6 | 2 | 2 | 11 |
| Impersonating Officer | 1 | --- | --- | --- | 2 | 3 |
| Insane | 91 | 21 | 85 | 11 | 52 | 260 |
| Interfering with Officer | 1 | 2 | --- | --- | --- | 3 |
| Illegal Fishing | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | 1 |
| Jointist | --- | --- | 1 | --- | --- | 1 |
| Larceny, Grand | 19 | 4 | 19 | 4 | 34 | 80 |
| Larceny, Petit | 7 | 7 | 21 | 6 | 38 | 79 |
| Lewdness | 1 | --- | 2 | 1 | 9 | 13 |
| Loitering Around Poolroom | 4 | --- | --- | --- | 1 | 5 |
| Operating Punch Board | 5 | 1 | --- | --- | 5 | 11 |
| Maintaining Nuisance | 1 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | 2 |
| Malicious Destruction of Prop- erty | --- | --- | --- | --- | 5 | 5 |
| Murder, 1st degree | 1 | --- | 1 | --- | 3 | 5 |
| Murder, 2nd degree | --- | --- | --- | 1 | --- | 1 |
| Manslaughter | --- | --- | --- | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Narcotics in Possession | 2 | 1 | 13 | 8 | --- | 24 |
| Obtaining Goods Under False Pretenses | --- | --- | 1 | --- | --- | 1 |
| Obtaining Money Under False Pretenses | --- | --- | --- | 1 | --- | 1 |
| On Warrant | --- | --- | --- | --- | 7 | 7 |
| Open Charge | --- | --- | --- | --- | 13 | 13 |
| Prostitution | 9 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 35 |
| Peddling No License | 6 | 5 | 1 | 22 | 3 | 37 |
| Robbery | 5 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 19 | 33 |

HISTORY OF THE SEATTLE POLICE DEPARTMENT

TABULATED RECORD OF ARRESTS AND DISPOSITIONS
THEREOF FROM JANUARY 1, 1921, TO
DECEMBER 31, 1922

| | Released | Suspended | Committed | Fined | Pending | Total |
|---------------------------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-------|---------|-------|
| Peddling Within Limits | 2 | --- | 1 | 2 | --- | 5 |
| Bunco Steering | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 |
| Selling Opium | --- | --- | 2 | 4 | 4 | 10 |
| Sodomy | --- | --- | 1 | --- | --- | 1 |
| Smoking Opium | --- | --- | --- | 4 | --- | 4 |
| Selling Cocaine No Prescription | --- | --- | 4 | --- | 1 | 5 |
| Thread to Kill | --- | --- | --- | --- | 4 | 4 |
| Trespassing | 1 | --- | --- | --- | 1 | 2 |
| Obstructing Street | --- | --- | --- | --- | 2 | 2 |
| Vagrancy | 10 | 4 | 36 | 3 | 47 | 100 |
| White Slavery (Mann Act) | --- | --- | 1 | --- | --- | 1 |
| Vio. State Liquor Law | 41 | 15 | 7 | 59 | 28 | 150 |

VIOLATING CITY ORDINANCES, STATE AND
FEDERAL LAWS

| | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Auctioneer | --- | --- | --- | 1 | --- | 1 |
| Billposting | --- | --- | --- | 2 | --- | 2 |
| Building | 10 | 1 | 1 | 16 | 3 | 31 |
| Depot | --- | --- | --- | 1 | --- | 1 |
| Employment | --- | 1 | --- | --- | --- | 1 |
| Health | 19 | 16 | 2 | 94 | 5 | 136 |
| Junk | --- | --- | --- | 1 | --- | 1 |
| Liquor No. 36242, All Secs. | 115 | 13 | 46 | 433 | 102 | 709 |
| Park | 3 | --- | --- | 18 | --- | 21 |
| Permitting Vicious Dog to Run at Large | --- | --- | --- | 1 | --- | 1 |
| Poolroom | 1 | --- | 1 | --- | --- | 2 |
| Using Profane Language | --- | --- | 1 | --- | 2 | 3 |
| Weights and Measures | 5 | 3 | 2 | 12 | 9 | 31 |

VIOLATING TRAFFIC, MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES

| | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|------|
| Violating Traffic, Miscellaneous Charges | 165 | 101 | 5 | 1766 | 180 | 2217 |
| Auto Speeding | 383 | 221 | 78 | 2139 | 225 | 3046 |
| Driving Motor Vehicle while Intoxicated | 68 | 5 | 31 | 94 | 55 | 253 |
| Failing to Report Accident | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 |
| Operating Vehicle No License | 4 | 1 | --- | 3 | 33 | 41 |
| Reckless Driving | 76 | 10 | 8 | 68 | 52 | 214 |
| Taking Auto Without Permis- sion of Owner | --- | 5 | 2 | --- | 14 | 21 |



FIRST POLICE BAND

Lt. C. G. Carr, Bandmaster

Top row, left to right—C. J. Clark, N. Anderberg, J. S. Donlan, W. E. Ketchum.
I. R. Ticknor, B. O. Brown.
F. W. McCaffrey, R. F. Newton, H. H. Mork, W. F. Donlan.
2nd row, left to right—G. V. Hasselblad, J. G. Day, W. J. Tobin, F. A. Ribbach.
3rd row, left to right—C. G. Carr, Bandmaster, W. E. Carr, H. D. Kimsey, J. J.
Crawford, W. H. West, F. H. Risley.
Front row, left to right—Harry Powers, B. W. Morris, T. J. Rudd.

MISCELLANEOUS ARRESTS

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----|
| Accident | 55 |
| Delinquent | 609 |
| Deserter | 26 |
| Fugitive | 95 |
| Injured | 169 |
| Investigation | 609 |
| Investigation (Federal) | 5 |
| Lost | 149 |
| Sick | 81 |
| Safe Keeping | 990 |
| Suicide and Attempt | 8 |
| Witness | 314 |

Grand Total for Year 1922

23,277

Given Lodgings

2,538



CITY JAIL KITCHEN

HISTORY OF THE SEATTLE POLICE DEPARTMENT



TUG OF WAR TEAM

Top row, left to right—Patrolman C. E. Holben, Patrolman M. Buckley, Patrolman G. Fulkerson, Patrolman L. A. Monroe, Patrolman J. H. McCulloch, Patrolman D. Twohig, Patrolman S. J. Jorgensen.

2nd row—Patrolman L. P. Applequist, Lieut. G. V. Hasselblad, Chief W. B. Severyns, Capt. Hans. Damm, Patrolman P. C. Bucklev.



ATHLETIC SQUAD OF SEATTLE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Top row, left to right—Lieut. R. W. Olmsted, Treasurer of Seattle Police Sports Ass'n; Patrolman G. C. Jensen, Sgt. J. J. Crawford, Patrolman D. Twohig, Patrolman J. J. Hayes, Patrolman D. Thompson, Patrolman V. Allemeersch, Patrolman C. E. Walsh, Patrolman C. E. Holben, Patrolman J. H. McCulloch, Lieut. J. W. Smith, Secretary of Seattle Police Sports Ass'n; Capt. J. T. Mason, Patrolman Fred Mills.

Bottom row—Mascot John Twohig, Patrolman C. W. Black, Patrolman C. B. Petersen, Detective R. C. Watson, Driver H. J. Weedon, Patrolman A. E. Sandell, Patrolman R. S. Keltner, Mascot James Twohig.

The University of Washington

GOTHIC towers—carved Tudor doorways—mulioned casements—walls rich as tapestry showing between the slender boles of fir woods and green foliage of madrona groves—plumes of trees that make fantastic pools of shadow on bright lawns—near vistas of two lakes and, beyond, white mountains.

This is a vignette of the University of Washington—largest seat of learning in the Northwest—which, surrounded by shaded avenues of comfortable houses, with a street of shops nearby, crowns one of Seattle's "seven hills."

The University and the University District have grown up together, the one from a single building set in a forest glade, to a place of sequestered quadrangles and broad drives; the other, from a meagre thoroughfare or two, tangent to the wilderness, to a wide and pleasant neighborhood, a community of culture and of homes.

The forest still lingers in corners of the University campus—the old forest which Seattle has replaced; but only as in a park, or a country gentleman's estate. There are 589 acres in this property—acres of formal gardens, acres of lawns, acres of shorelands. Ships from the remotest corners of the earth may touch its shore. One boundary is a government canal, an ample watercourse, connecting two lakes where ocean vessels, of whatever draught, may ply.

The University was established in 1861—not in its present location, but on a tract of land which is now rich business property in the heart of Seattle, still owned by the institution. It was removed to the present campus in 1895, and here has been its growth. It has fourteen schools and colleges, offering training in a hundred professions. Its annual enrollment is 5,000 students. Its faculty numbers 265. There are some forty buildings. Among its schools and colleges is the only college of fisheries in the United States, and in its college of business administration is the largest department of maritime commerce in the world. Its library contains more than 110,000 volumes, and its law library more than 25,000.

The Museum

Among the unique features of the University and the University community is a museum of arts and natural sciences, housed in a massive building whose frame consists of large columns of native fir trees, varying from five to six feet in diameter, and from forty-two to fifty-four feet in height.

The museum collections number over 100,000 specimens with an approximate value of \$200,000. Extensive exhibits are arranged showing the mineral, lumbering, and horticultural resources of the state and of Alaska. An exhibit of local birds, arranged in systematic order and is illustrated by groups showing their

natural habitat. Elaborate habitat groups of large animals, such as elk, bear, deer, mountain goats and cougar, mounted according to the latest methods of scientific taxidermy, have been installed. The marine fauna is represented by a series of mounted fishes of the northwest coast, corals, sponges, crustaceans and mounted shells. Rare specimens illustrative of the extinct mammoth and mastodon from Alaska and the state of Washington, are also on exhibition.

Collections illustrative of the life, arts and industries of the Indian tribes of the northwest coast from the Columbia river northward through Arctic Alaska are arranged in tribal sequence. The Emmons Tlingit collection from Southeastern Alaska is one of the most complete from that section to be found in any museum, and the Eskimo collection from Arctic Alaska is equally rare and valuable. In addition there is a small and interesting series from the so-called Blonde Eskimos, on Coronation Gulf. A collection of pottery and basketry illustrate the art of the Indian tribes of Southwestern United States. An unusual and rare collection illustrative of the archeology of the Columbia river region of eastern Washington was recently added.

The Philippine collections contain interesting specimens of Moro handicraft such as brasses, hats, textiles, and implements of warfare; examples of the characteristic beadwork of the Bogobos on the island of Mindanao; and of articles of dress and implements of warfare of the Igorrots and other primitive tribes on the island of Luzon.

There are interesting collections of porcelains, embroideries, carvings, scrolls, clothing and Buddhas from northern China; specimens from various islands of Oceania and Australia; Norwegian spinning wheels, chests, household articles and other materials of the early eighteenth century; a collection of guns, pistols, and other firearms; relics of the Great War given or loaned by persons who collected them while in the service of their country; a colonial collection of early furniture, pewter, glassware, potteries, documents and photographs, and historical materials representative of pioneer days in the Pacific Northwest and elsewhere.

The fine arts section contains interesting collections of paintings, tapestries and carvings, etc., and a collection of rare antique laces, Paisley and India shawls, porcelains, engravings, textiles and sculpture, which have either been given or are loaned indefinitely to the museum. Special exhibits are arranged in the exhibition rooms on the first floor from time to time, notices of which are published at the time of the exhibition.

The herbarium of over 15,000 specimens contains a characteristic series of northwest flora and a collection of mosses which is one of the most complete in the United States.

The University District

By JOHN H. REID

NOT so many years ago what is now known as the University District of the City of Seattle was a virgin forest. With the moving of the University campus in 1895 the development began of that region which lies north of Lake Union, and a steady and permanent growth has continued ever since. Today the University District holds first place as a residential community in the minds of the people of Seattle. This has come about through the settlement near the campus of a highly cultured class of people who, by their thrift and high ideals, have maintained the community life at the highest standards.

Through the years a splendid co-operation has existed between the business and professional interests of the community and the administration and faculty

approaching the importance in the financial life of the city which rank second only to the biggest banks in Seattle. Likewise many mercantile establishments have grown to such size and efficiency that they are commanding the attention of big business.

Almost every business and profession is represented in the district, giving it the appearance of a city by itself. You can build, furnish and decorate your home, furnish and adorn your table with all the necessities and delicacies, fill and replenish your wardrobe, and your bodily comforts will be cared for by the most excellent service rendered by coal and wood dealers. Then the artistic side of the community is amply taken care of by those who deal in the things beautiful and teach the residents how to keep up the best appearances.



UNIVERSITY WAY (FOURTEENTH AVE. N. E.) LOOKING NORTH

of the University. This co-operation has developed to such an extent that when any reasonable project is advanced by either side that project is almost certain to meet with success. Every worth-while enterprise has received a common unity of support.

The district now has, and there are in the course of construction, some of the finest buildings in the city. The streets are paved and are improved with ornamented parking strips. Residences of the bungalow type predominate, with now and then a home of larger dimensions, surrounded by grounds, richly ornamented with trees, shrubs and flowers. A section of the district north of the campus is given over almost entirely to modern structures of elegant architectural designs. These buildings are the new homes of the fraternities and sororities of the University of Washington.

Foremost in the business life of the community are two large and prosperous banks. These institutions have grown up from small beginnings and are fast

Besides the University of Washington, the community is rich in elementary educational facilities. Grade schools and high schools are within walking distance of every resident. These schools are as up to date as any in the country and are noted for their scholastic attainments. Backing up these institutions are splendidly equipped public libraries.

The religious side of the community is exceptionally well taken care of. Every outstanding sect and domination is represented by well-built and commodious places of worship and nearly all have modern schools of religious education. The high standards of the community demand and secure the highest type of men to fill the pulpits of the various churches.

The religious work of the churches is supplemented among the youths through the Community Y. M. C. A. which, through efficient leaders and athletic directors has successfully worked with the boys for years. The association maintains a central office and has its workers at schools and on playfields.

The University Commercial Club

PUBLIC-SPIRITED citizens and business and professional men are united for district welfare in the University Commercial Club, a pioneer among suburban community organization. Ever at hand to advance all worthy projects for the district and for the city, the club has grown with its community until it has reached a membership of 235. The group represents typically the community as a whole, because in all its activities, every interest of the district is considered.

Functioning through its board of directors and the standing committees of promotion, budget fund, improvement, membership, ways and means, entertainment and athletics, the club is identified with several

outstanding accomplishments, either indirectly or in co-operation with other agencies. Recent achievements include the securing of ornamental street lights for University Way, extensive advertising campaigns on behalf of the business men, assistance in advertising the University of Washington, particularly the summer session; material assistance in such projects as the Roosevelt High School, proposed Montlake-Stadium bridge, Sand Point aviation field, and other local improvements, including paving and beautifying of the district's streets.

The club has always stood ready to co-operate with the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and with other commercial and civic groups in promoting the development of the city and Northwest.



SEATTLE POLICE JAZZ BAND

Leader—Inspector H. G. O'Brien.

Back row—Officers L. Brown, P. Playford, R. Vallet, E. Vallet, R. Ozura.

Front row—Miss Agnes Hunt, Inspector H. G. O'Brien, E. M. Playford, Wm. Stephens.

The Police Department's "Jazz" Orchestra

IT is to the credit of any department to have within its membership sufficient talent for the organization of a Brass Band, to say nothing of an "Orchestra" capable of rendering anything from syncopated jazz to classical music, and lyric song to grand opera by its very fine Male Quartette. The members are further accomplished by their ability to "double," thus effecting a change of instruments and tone, an alternation furnishing a variety of music most entertaining.

The Police Orchestra, composed of nine pieces, was organized by Inspector Harry G. O'Brien in the spring of 1921, primarily for the purpose of promoting social functions and harmonious relations between members of the Department, their respective families and friends, then branched out furnishing entertainment to charitable bazaars and for the enjoyment of "shut-in's."

Some Famous Cases

A Few of the Noted Criminal Cases Handled by the Seattle Police Prior to 1907

Taken from the History of the Police Department, 1907.

FOLLOWING are a few of the most famous fights and other cases that call for particular mention. These are only a few, hundreds of others just as worthy of note never come to public notice:

Detective Wells was killed in front of police headquarters on the night of November 29, 1897, by Charles Phillips, a half-breed. Phillips was arrested and taken to headquarters in the patrol wagon by Driver J. F. Weedon and Detective Wells. In getting Phillips out of the wagon, Wells removed his eyes from the prisoner for just one second. Quick as a flash Phillips shot Wells in the face, leaped from the wagon and started south on Third Avenue. Wells had fallen, but, full of grit to the last, staggered to his feet, drew his revolver and fired at the fugitive. Phillips turned and gave Wells his mortal wound. Sheriff Moyer jumped from a passing car in pursuit, firing his revolver as he ran. Captain John Sullivan and Detectives L. A. Barbee and W. L. Meredith also joined in the chase. Phillips took refuge under a house at Fourth Avenue South and Main Street. When the detectives called on him to surrender he was in the act of firing his unemptied weapon. A well-aimed shot from one of the detectives shattered his wrist and disarmed him. He was tried and convicted of murder, and sentenced to twelve years at hard labor.

Officers Roberts and Day, while on duty in the Renton Hill Addition, on the night of April 11, 1898, met two old offenders—Schaeffer and Stewart. The officers halted them, knowing at a glance that both men were old jailbirds. Policeman Day questioned the men, when, without warning, a shot was fired, mortally wounding Officer Roberts. Schaeffer and Stewart started on a run, shooting at Day, who was in close pursuit. One bullet tore through his clothing on the left side, taking out eight inches of his coat. The murderers escaped in the darkness and, up to date, have not been apprehended. Roberts was a good officer and a fearless man.

Sergeant W. I. Peer and Patrolman D. F. Willard (now captain) captured two of the most desperate and vicious hold-up men that ever operated on the Coast. These men—Clark and Davis—were badly wanted on various charges by the police all over the country. They held up and robbed, in one night, four men in Seattle. The above officers were placed on the case, and they finally located and arrested their men, brought them to the station and locked them up. In some unaccountable manner Clark or Davis secured possession of a razor and, catching the jailer unawares, nearly killed him in an effort to escape. They were afterwards convicted and sentenced to thirty-six years each.

One of the best remembered and most daring burglaries ever committed on the Coast was that of Finck's store. Three very skillful safeblowers, Harry Munroe, alias Joe Howard, aged 36; J. C. Webster, aged 27, and Fred Buchan, 22 years old, were caught and sentenced to terms in prison. They blew open the safe and cleaned out Finck's store, securing \$10,000 worth of goods. By a brilliant piece of detective work Chief C. S. Reed worked up this case, assisted by Detectives M. T. Powers, John Williams and Ed Cudihee.

Al Harris, a noted murderer and desperado, nearly killed Patrolman C. A. Corning, who ran him down and finally captured him in a shack on the waterfront, between Blanchard and Bell Streets. Corning entered the door; as he did so Harris swung a vicious blow with an axe which, if it had landed, would have decapitated him. Corning jumped to one side, and a desperate struggle ensued. Harris was finally subdued, but not without fierce resistance.

John Corbett, until his death, bore the scars of fourteen wounds inflicted by a knife wielded by John O'Conner, who had robbed a man of a sum of money. Corbett, who was then a patrolman, attempted to arrest O'Conner in a saloon near the corner of Washington and Railroad Avenue. O'Conner opened fire with his revolver, but Corbett very promptly knocked him down and disarmed him; quick as lightning the prisoner drew a knife. The first slash nearly severed Corbett's left wrist, the second slash cut him across the nose. The fight was now one for life; O'Conner, slashing furiously in his frantic efforts to escape. Corbett clung to his man with bulldog tenacity, defending himself as best he could; he was weak from loss of blood that was streaming from his numerous wounds. Finally, in self defense, he was compelled to draw his pistol and shoot O'Conner dead. This was probably one of the most desperate hand-to-hand encounters that ever took place in this city. Corbett finally recovered from his terrible wounds and resumed active duty; but carried the scars of this combat to his grave. This fight occurred in the spring of 1895.

There are a number of the older residents of Seattle who remember the murder of George Reynolds on January 18, 1882. Reynolds was on his way home when he was held up on Third Avenue by two men, Sullivan and Howard, who ordered him to throw up his hands. He drew his revolver and they killed him, took to flight and were captured the same night on Harrington & Smith's wharf; were given a hearing before Justice Coombs, who ordered them locked up, which was done, not, however, without much difficulty.

Some Famous Cases—(continued)

Deputy Sheriff Mills, Chief Woolery and other officials had a hard time to keep the citizens from using violence toward the prisoners. At that time there was a reign of terror, owing to the many hold-ups. The citizens were organized as vigilantes, and were determined to end the robberies.

On the 19th the prisoners were to have a preliminary examination. It was held during intense excitement. The building was surrounded by a dense throng. In the meantime other excited men had repaired to Occidental Square, threw ropes over the limbs of two trees, then overpowered the officers of the law, took the prisoners, Sullivan and Howard, as well as another accused murderer, Payne, who had shot a fireman, and lynched all three. After this the crowd quietly dis-

persed. Among those who were overpowered and prevented from interfering with this execution were Judge Roger S. Green, Justice Coombs, Judge Cann, and many other leading officials.

bett knocked him senseless with the butt of his revolver that he was handcuffed and taken to the city jail.

His sensational escape from the county jail, where he had been removed for safe keeping, was effected with the aid of a wooden gun that he made—a most perfect imitation of a 45-calibre Smith & Wesson. He held up Jailer Yarborough and compelled him to open the cell door. Blanke took the jailer's keys and liberated a number of other prisoners; some were afterwards recaptured, but Blanke was killed by a sheriff's posse, thus ending the career of one of the most dangerous criminals.

During the financial depression of 1883 to 1886 Seattle was also harassed by anti-Chinese riots, and just as this disorder was quelled the great fire of



PUGET SOUND AND THE OLYMPIC MOUNTAINS

persed. Among those who were overpowered and prevented from interfering with this execution were Judge Roger S. Green, Justice Coombs, Judge Cann, and many other leading officials.

The notorious Tom Blanke had a record of four murders previous to his killing of Bidwell. The police were on the lookout for this desperado, and Detective Ed Cudihee located him in the Bay View House, Western Avenue and Clay Street. Taking Officer John Corbett with him, they went to the above place to arrest Blanke. Corbett was stationed at the door to prevent escape. Cudihee ascended the stairs and reached the room where Blanke was. The detective had barely opened the door when a pistol was fired, the ball passing through his hat. Cudihee sprang at his man and a terrific struggle ensued, Blanke straining every nerve to kill the plucky officer. Corbett, hearing the shot, hurried to the rescue, and arrived just as Cudihee had succeeded in gaining possession of Blanke's weapon. It required the efforts of both men to subdue him. Blanke made a stubborn resistance, and it was not until Cor-

June, 1889, wiped out the entire business district of the city, including several stores, banks, warehouses, hotels, wharves and shipping facilities, and all the industrial plants and stocks of merchandise were consumed. Much suffering was avoided by the prompt aid of outside cities, Tacoma giving the entire amount raised from a Fourth of July celebration in that city. Many citizens of Tacoma gave their time as long as needed. The day after the disaster the citizens of Seattle held a mass meeting over the smoking ruins and considered plans to rebuild the city on a larger and better scale, and in less than two years they made good their resolutions. Financial reverses caused the wealth of many to vanish during the decade following the fire, but the population of the city doubled between 1890 and 1900. By standing together, the banks averted a general crash during the panic. In 1899 a new charter with amendments was adopted. The "Seattle Ditch," as the canal project was then derisively styled by many, was made a state political issue, and John H. McGraw was elected governor because of his loyalty

Some Famous Cases—(*continued*)

to the "ditch" project. The first large consignment of gold from the Klondike was received here in 1897 and commerce suddenly boomed. By handling the huge crowds of goldseekers and supplying them for their trip, and later receiving them and their gold, Seattle was made the Alaska headquarters for the Pacific Coast and it has remained here ever since to her great financial and business betterment. The Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, which was held in Seattle in 1909, advertised Alaska and the Northwest in the best possible manner. From a struggling city of about 40,000 inhabitants before the coming of the magical treasure ship from the North, Seattle has become a very wealthy city of 315,652 people, and the boom still on in full force.

During the years 1884, 1885 and 1886, "hard times," financial depression and general stagnation of business prevailed all along the Pacific Coast, and mills, factories and common labor suffered much from idleness. It was at this time that the 100,000 Chinamen scattered along the Coast, having no families to support, and being able to live along on a few cents a day, crowded out white labor because they could work for almost nothing. Consequently the laboring men

began to feel that the Chinese were responsible for the grievous state of affairs, and individual assaults on Chinese were followed by riots. Wholesale murders of Chinamen occurred in California, Colorado, Wyoming and Washington. Early one Sunday in January, 1886, a mob collected, and in a few hours had driven the entire Chinese population to the foot of Main Street, openly declaring that the Mongolians would have to sail for other parts on the steamer then at the dock.

About this time, however, the mob really became unmanageable, the police being unable to cope successfully with the lawless element, so the governor called out the militia, two companies of the National Guard, fully armed, going to the rescue of the unhappy Celestials. The Chinese were started towards the Court House, now the City Hall, but intercepted at Second Avenue and Main Street by the angry mob. A volley was fired by the militiamen, and when the smoke cleared away five men in the mob were found wounded, one of them dying soon after. This ended the resistance of the mob. Some of the Chinese departed voluntarily on the steamer, and those that remained were guarded by the local police, assisted by regular troops sent here from Vancouver at the request of the governor.



A VIEW OF SEATTLE IN 1878

FORTY-FIVE years ago, when Seattle was a timbered wilderness inhabited by a few pioneer white men and women, there were no railroads, no regular steamship services, and no outside communication.

Today Seattle is a world-known metropolitan city, the largest community west of Minneapolis and north of San Francisco. It is the terminal of five transcontinental railroads. The former frontier city of a few hundred souls is now a city of 315,652. The western outpost has become the financial, commercial, industrial and distributing center for the empire of the Pacific Northwest and Alaska, and is America's chief Pacific port in Asiatic business. Seattle is where a great world city had to be.

Some cities grow great because they have good harbors, located on world trade routes; others because they are railroad centers; others because they are situated in the heart of a region rich in basic resources and raw materials; others because of favorable climatic conditions, and still others because the caliber of citizenship is such as to make for community team play and prosperity. Seattle has this combination of advantages and still others favorable to building a world city.

Seattle is the largest city of its age in the nation.



HUMANE OFFICERS, MATRONS AND POLICEWOMEN

Top row—T. E. Bell, H. H. Morck, Juvenile Officer.

Second row—Mrs. Fay Hicks, Matron; Mrs. E. W. Harris, Policewoman; Mrs. Nana Atkinson, Matron; Mrs. M. J. Kelly, Matron.

Bottom row—Mrs. M. R. Dahnken, Policewoman; Mrs. J. E. Briggs, Policewoman; Mrs. B. H. Mason, Supt. Women's Division; Mrs. M. C. DeHan, Human Officer.

Women's Protective Division

THE function of this Division is to do preventive, protective, rescue and humane work for women and children. The work of the Division is directed by the Superintendent subject to the general orders of the Chief of Police. The Division investigates reports of the above nature, cooperates with the Juvenile and other Courts, furnishing assistance and evidence in cases under investigation or prosecution. It specializes and also cooperates with the entire Police Department in searching for juvenile runaways and assists in such other emergency work affecting women and children as arises daily throughout the whole Department.

The male juvenile officers connected with the Juvenile Division perform similar duties in regard to boys under eighteen years of age as do policewomen in regard to girls under eighteen.

The Police Matrons perform duties similar to those of the jailers in the handling of female prisoners and the care of the women's ward.

Press Reporters

EVER since newspapers became a part of the daily life of the public, a chronicle of the events of the day, newspapermen have, perhaps, been in closer relations with the police than any other class of civilians. A large part of the daily news has its inception in and through the police department, and it therefore necessitates the big newspapers to maintain reporters on the "police run."

Every Seattle paper, at least, is more or less dependent on the police beat to furnish it with the headline news. The assignment is one of the most important from the news view, and some of the best known Seattle newspapermen have in time past served their terms in the press room at police headquarters.

Generally speaking, the relation between the policeman and the reporter is that of good comradeship and co-operation. Because of his daily contact with the policeman and his work and troubles, the reporter who stays on the police beat for any length of time becomes, often, a policeman in spirit. Likewise the copper also gets to look at many of his cases from the news point. It often happens that the policeman is able to give the reporter a valuable tip and in turn are often given important information or aid. They work together, perhaps from different angles, but it is common sense that they be friends.

There is occasional antagonism between individuals, as always occurs when a large number of men are concerned, but this rather proves than disproves the rule of comradeship.

The wise police reporter will see that he makes friends of as many of the coppers as possible, for he never knows where and when his next story is to break from, and it behooves him to have friends to aid him in his news chasing, rather than an enemy to impede his work.

Policemen are easy to be friendly with, if a person will only halfway try to understand their work, their problems, troubles and daily life. The average policeman is the same as the average man in any other walk of life—he is just as human as the man who wears civilian clothes and just as desirous of a good word and friendship as anyone else.

Newspapermen and policemen are, in a way, the pariahs of society—they are the ones "always making trouble for everybody" by the simple doing of their duty. They are knocked and denounced together, the policeman for arresting a violator and the reporter for writing the account of the arrest.

The pressroom, given the dubious honor of sharing the same sacred corridor as the chief of police and the inspector, is the pulse of the police station, in a manner. There is centered the latest news of all the doings of the force, from the latest clues from Captain Tennant's quarters to the impending decision by Chief

Severyns as to whether Ballard or Columbia is the furthest out. And this can be done only through the good will and co-operation of the police themselves.

In the old days, when a dry squad was an unheard of thing, old Room 13 was the most important office in the building. It was the "club room" of the department, and many are the fond memories of certain newspapermen, now high in their profession, of that dingy little stuffy room on the lower floor. Many would shed a tear if they knew the ignominy it has undergone, now being used as a "dry room" for the dry squad's wet clothing.

"13" produced many not forgotten police reporters of the host of newschasers who came and went in such numbers that their names are past recalling. But what old-time policeman will forget Carl Anderson, now a managing editor in San Francisco; Johnnie Dreher, who has dropped to the depths of golf editor for the Seattle Times; Bill Jones, the "human tank," now foisting radio outfits on innocent citizens; John F. Dore, now a Seattle attorney; Louis Sefrit, Bill Chandler, Eddie Carpenter, and untold others? They made themselves a part of police history, not because of their journalistic ability, but because of their good comradeship with the policemen with whom they worked.

But this is not written as an eulogy to the departed police reporters, but rather to show that the cop appreciates a friend and is not the inhuman, unfriendly creature that so many of his enemies would have us believe him.

Co-operation should be the spirit between the newspaperman and the policeman. Each can help the other times untold, and to an extent unmeasurable.

The reporter is wise who respects a confidence placed in him by his friend the policeman. He should never betray that confidence, or else he will find himself "frozen out" on many an advance news tip or the real inside data on a choice story.

Such an attitude invites the policeman to give the reporter advance tips on a coming story, to prepare himself and not be rushed when the story breaks for publication. The routine police report often does not contain one half of the real news, and it pays the reporter well to stand high in the confidence of the policeman.

I have been asked by fellow newspapermen why I did not seek another beat, to be away from those "roughneck bulls." There may be more desirable newspaper jobs for the ordinary news chaser than the police beat, where white-collared gentry give one an interview in choice, selected language. But I'll take the police beat, where I know that nearly all are real white men under their seemingly rough exterior.

The door of the pressroom is never closed. The open door is the invitation for every policeman to come in and be friends.



CITY POUND DEPARTMENT
Left to right—Asst. Poundmasters D. D. Watson, J. W. Abel, Jas. Lenoir, W. E. Vrooman, Poundmaster J. F. Oliver.

HISTORY OF THE SEATTLE POLICE DEPARTMENT



POLICE PRECINCT NO. 2, BALLARD SUB-STATION
Location: 5400 Ballard Avenue (Cor. 42nd Ave. N. W. and Ballard Avenue)



POLICE PRECINCT NO. 3, GEORGETOWN SUB-STATION
Location: Intersection of 13th Ave. So., Stanley and Bailey Streets

HISTORY OF THE SEATTLE POLICE DEPARTMENT



POLICE PRECINCT NO. 4, WEST SEATTLE SUB-STATION
Location: 4315 West Alaska Street



POLICE PRECINCT NO. 5, COLUMBIA CITY SUB-STATION
Location: 4921 Rainier Avenue (Cor. Rainier Ave. and Hudson St.)



POLICE PRECINCT NO. 6, DENSMORE SUB-STATION
Location: 4423 Densmore Avenue (Cor. North 45th St. and Densmore Avenue)



PROBABLY more inherently a part of the University community than any other thing is the \$488,000 Stadium which, though but three years old, is already noted for its athletic contests and for the production, during two summers, of the mammoth pageant, "The Wayfarer."

The Stadium was built in a period of six months in 1920, a gigantic feat of engineering and hydraulics, which entailed the removal of 230,000 cubic feet of earth, and the use of 687,000,000 gallons of water for hydraulic power. The structure—a great horseshoe—contains 30,000 cubic feet of concrete, 106 tons of re-enforcing steel, 100,000 feet of lumber in the benches.

It has a seating capacity of 30,000, and ultimately will be enlarged to seat 60,000. Construction work actually began on May 27, 1920, and the great bowl was completed on November 27, on which day it was first put to use for a now historic football game between the University of Washington and Dartmouth College.

On many occasions since that time has every seat in the Washington Stadium been filled. Seattle's communal Fourth of July celebrations are held there. It has been the scene of many other athletic contests. And during the summers of 1921 and 1922, "The Wayfarer," a great spectacle, in which 5,000 men and women participated, was performed on its stage



Army and Navy Honor Roll, Seattle Police Department

H. G. O'Brien, Inspector Signal Corps

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| F. A. Wise, Patrolman | Navy | F. R. Gladwin, Patrolman | Navy |
| F. M. Myers, Patrolman | Navy | H. D. Michener, Lieutenant | Army |
| C. O. Delp, Patrolman | Navy | R. L. Boggess, Sergeant | Army |
| F. W. McCaffrey, Patrolman | Q. M. Corps | R. B. Brightman, Patrolman | Navy |
| B. W. Morris, Patrolman | Q. M. Corps | Thos. Hartnett, Patrolman | Army |
| C. W. Bell, Patrolman | Q. M. Corps | A. R. Johnson, Patrolman | Army |
| R. D. Van Horne, Patrolman | Navy | E. B. Oakes, Patrolman | Army |
| W. E. Goodwin, Patrolman | Navy | H. J. Weedon, Driver | Army |
| E. W. Merkley, Patrolman | Army | L. M. McInnis, Stenographer | Army |
| R. V. Campbell, Patrolman | Army | John Yosting, Patrolman | Army |
| G. G. Montgomery, Patrolman | Army | G. N. Finnell, Patrolman | Army |
| R. C. Eckstrand, Patrolman | Navy | R. B. Colby, Patrolman | Army |
| Ernest Yoris, Detective | Navy | F. A. Gaskill, Stenographer | Tanks |
| C. C. Fortner, Detective | Navy | Ben Stangland, Patrolman | Army |
| A. V. Ohlstrom, Patrolman | Army | H. C. Egbert, Patrolman | Navy |
| Edwin Wilson, Patrolman | Navy | J. E. Boughton, Patrolman | Tanks |
| H. D. Kimsey, Patrolman | Army | C. J. Clark, Patrolman | Tanks |
| Jos. Bianchi, Detective | Army | G. G. Evans, Stenographer | War Dept. |
| C. G. Stanley, Detective | Army | W. H. West, Patrolman | Army |

Police Officers Killed on Duty

| NAME | ENTERED SERVICE | KILLED |
|------------------|-----------------|----------|
| WILLIAM T. ANGLE | 12-17-20 | 1-21-21 |
| W. H. CUNLIFFE | 1- 4-08 | 6-17-11 |
| J. P. DAVIS | 1- 1-09 | 2-23-11 |
| H. L. HARRIS | 8-10-10 | 7- 4-11 |
| L. E. KOST | 8-10-15 | 12-12-15 |
| C. O. LEGATE | 3- 1-07 | 3-17-22 |
| A. B. LUNTSFORD | 2-18-19 | 1-20-23 |
| NEIL C. McMILLAN | 1- 4-21 | 1-24-21 |
| JAS. O'BRIEN | 7-18-10 | 1-21-21 |
| T. G. ROBERTS | | 4-11-98 |
| A. K. RUCKART | 12-20-13 | 12-27-14 |
| MATHIAS RUDE | 7- 1-10 | 9-24-10 |
| V. L. STEVENS | 8-10-07 | 1-14-21 |
| J. F. WEEDIN | 12-29-93 | 7-24-16 |
| JAMES WELLS | | 11-29-97 |
| EDW. WILSON | 1- 1-14 | 9-24-19 |
| R. R. WILEY | 2- 1-15 | 7-30-16 |

Personnel of the Seattle Police Department

W. B. SEVERYNS, *Chief*.....Appointed June 5, 1922

H. G. O'BRIEN, *Inspector*.....Appointed February 24, 1905

| Name | Captains | Date of Appointment | Name | Date of Appointment |
|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| D. F. Willard (Retired) | | December 19, 1887 | P. F. Keefe | November 1, 1904 |
| M. T. Powers (Retired) | | August 28, 1890 | Frank Olmsted | January 17, 1905 |
| W. H. Searing | | March 12, 1900 | I. C. Lee | January 17, 1905 |
| Hans Damm | | June 1, 1901 | J. L. Zimmerman | January 17, 1905 |
| C. G. Bannick | | September 9, 1901 | M. D. Pence | February 1, 1906 |
| E. C. Collier | | February 17, 1902 | W. H. Steen | May 29, 1907 |
| J. T. Mason | | August 20, 1902 | J. Bjarnason | May 29, 1907 |
| E. L. Hedges | | November 1, 1904 | L. P. Larsen | August 10, 1907 |
| J. J. Haag | | December 1, 1911 | H. L. Unland | December 28, 1907 |
| | <i>Lieutenants</i> | | L. J. Forbes | July 2, 1908 |
| A. J. Wilkes | | October 19, 1897 | W. S. White | July 6, 1908 |
| F. A. Ribbach (Retired) | | November 16, 1899 | C. F. Watson | May 25, 1909 |
| C. G. Carr | | March 1, 1902 | G. S. Norton | January 25, 1910 |
| J. W. Smith | | October 4, 1906 | L. L. Norton | March 1, 1911 |
| R. W. Olmsted | | May 13, 1907 | G. W. Wilson | June 9, 1911 |
| G. V. Hasselblad | | July 4, 1908 | G. E. Buchanan | December 14, 1912 |
| G. H. Comstock | | May 25, 1909 | E. C. Griffin | January 6, 1913 |
| J. H. Thomas | | September 1, 1909 | L. W. Miller | January 6, 1913 |
| J. L. Allen | | August 18, 1910 | W. J. Sears | July 15, 1913 |
| | <i>Sergeants</i> | | J. J. Crawford | September 25, 1913 |
| S. A. Hadeen (Deceased) | | June 9, 1893 | W. J. Carey | February 17, 1915 |
| F. E. Bryant (Retired) | | August 5, 1897 | J. R. Moore | May 6, 1915 |
| P. F. Looker | | July 12, 1900 | G. F. Howard | July 19, 1917 |
| W. E. Carr | | July 13, 1901 | | <i>Patrolmen, 1st Grade</i> |
| P. H. Jennings | | August 20, 1902 | Hans Aaslund | January 1, 1909 |
| J. S. Donlan | | June 15, 1904 | V. Allemeersch | February 19, 1918 |

HISTORY OF THE SEATTLE POLICE DEPARTMENT

| Name | Date of Appointment | Name | Date of Appointment |
|-------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| A. G. Anderson | April 19, 1919 | H. M. Flint | November 15, 1910 |
| K. G. Anderson | August 9, 1917 | F. L. Flora | January 5, 1913 |
| N. P. Anderson | July 21, 1917 | C. D. Follrich | December 22, 1911 |
| L. P. Applequist | August 14, 1905 | G. J. Fuller | March 18, 1912 |
| M. S. Arbogast | December 20, 1913 | L. C. Gay | March 16, 1907 |
| R. W. Arnold | July 1, 1911 | E. Geiser | June 3, 1911 |
| R. F. Baerman | November 19, 1918 | W. D. Gibson | September 14, 1911 |
| E. Barr | July 19, 1917 | F. R. Gladwin | August 13, 1917 |
| T. M. Bartlett | June 3, 1911 | L. H. Graham | April 3, 1919 |
| F. H. Bertrand | July 21, 1917 | A. A. Gray | January 1, 1909 |
| G. D. Bilodeau | March 1, 1911 | C. F. Gray | January 16, 1918 |
| C. W. Boles | November 12, 1906 | D. Griffin | November 25, 1918 |
| J. E. Boughton | June 16, 1907 | O. Gulbranson | April 1, 1919 |
| G. H. Bower | September 9, 1911 | A. Gunterman | April 9, 1910 |
| T. J. Boyd | July 6, 1908 | Robt. Hagen | July 23, 1917 |
| E. F. Brafford | April 14, 1907 | C. E. Hakes | April 8, 1911 |
| F. H. Braillard | June 1, 1912 | A. E. Hale | June 9, 1910 |
| J. A. Brandon | January 1, 1908 | Jas. Hamilton | July 23, 1917 |
| A. F. Brewer | May 16, 1907 | A. G. Hansen | December 20, 1913 |
| Robt. Bridges | February 17, 1919 | A. J. Hansen | August 11, 1914 |
| W. G. Briggs | December 20, 1913 | J. F. Harrington | January 16, 1919 |
| T. I. Brooks | June 11, 1906 | D. J. Hart | November 1, 1904 |
| H. P. Brown | July 19, 1917 | Thos. Hartnett | September 12, 1912 |
| C. L. Bryant | February 5, 1919 | A. B. Harty | February 1, 1915 |
| M. Buckley | July 30, 1918 | C. J. Hatch | April 5, 1910 |
| P. C. Buckley | December 24, 1911 | J. J. Hayes | July 20, 1917 |
| C. J. Byers | November 2, 1906 | L. C. Haynes | May 25, 1919 |
| W. H. Campbell | August 7, 1907 | E. J. Helms | May 25, 1900 |
| O. Carpenter (Deceased) | January 16, 1918 | J. J. Heughan | July 26, 1917 |
| U. M. Carson | January 6, 1913 | A. J. Hill | April 22, 1919 |
| J. M. Christensen | January 21, 1910 | W. E. Hillis | July 23, 1917 |
| M. R. Clawson | December 20, 1913 | C. S. Hodge | February 22, 1908 |
| R. B. Colby | December 2, 1915 | J. A. Hodge | February 21, 1908 |
| G. C. Collins | January 1, 1912 | Oscar Holm (Deceased) | January 1, 1909 |
| L. H. Collins | January 1, 1909 | G. E. Holmes | March 1, 1906 |
| M. Conroy | April 19, 1915 | H. A. Horton | June 9, 1910 |
| W. A. Cox | February 12, 1915 | W. R. Hughett | January 20, 1904 |
| Wm. Cronk | April 5, 1910 | F. E. Hugo | January 5, 1913 |
| F. E. Dallman | January 5, 1913 | G. C. Humes | November 13, 1900 |
| E. E. Darnell | February 6, 1919 | H. J. Huhn | January 16, 1906 |
| E. B. Davis | February 5, 1919 | Fred Ivey | July 23, 1917 |
| J. H. Davis | December 20, 1913 | A. C. Jacobson | January 19, 1914 |
| John DeBoer | November 1, 1906 | S. E. Jennings | August 10, 1917 |
| J. Decker | August 1, 1917 | Albert Johnson | January 1, 1909 |
| C. C. Delp | February 24, 1915 | A. R. Johnson | February 16, 1918 |
| Walter Dench | July 20, 1917 | D. C. Johnson | January 1, 1909 |
| W. O. Densmore | January 22, 1920 | R. S. Johnson | June 10, 1911 |
| W. F. Donlan | August 14, 1905 | C. M. Johnston | October 15, 1912 |
| A. Donohoe | July 19, 1917 | G. T. Jones | January 1, 1909 |
| R. C. Eckstrand | July 23, 1917 | W. J. Jones | April 12, 1910 |
| Jas. Eggan | March 1, 1911 | J. H. Karlberg | February 6, 1919 |
| E. S. Elliott | January 16, 1918 | H. W. Kemper | February 3, 1919 |
| W. A. Elliott | July 30, 1917 | H. D. Kimsey | July 8, 1912 |
| A. S. Evans | May 25, 1909 | John Kinney | April 19, 1915 |
| C. E. Failing | February 14, 1919 | W. B. Kirtley | March 4, 1919 |
| E. D. Farrow | February 25, 1919 | J. J. Kush | December 20, 1913 |
| E. Faust | October 26, 1911 | J. L. LaVigne | November 12, 1906 |
| G. N. Finnell | July 20, 1917 | Henry Leik | January 24, 1906 |

HISTORY OF THE SEATTLE POLICE DEPARTMENT

| Name | Date of Appointment | Name | Date of Appointment |
|----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| R. L. Litsey | December 16, 1902 | E. E. Simmons | July 15, 1913 |
| F. B. Littau | July 27, 1917 | E. E. Sheumaker | April 28, 1910 |
| J. B. Little | July 19, 1917 | Carl Skoor | April 4, 1919 |
| J. F. Little | April 20, 1910 | Aldrich Smith | August 19, 1910 |
| Henry Loeser | November 1, 1906 | C. E. Smith | January 20, 1905 |
| A. B. Luntsford (Deceased) | February 18, 1919 | H. C. Smith | December 21, 1908 |
| F. W. McCaffrey | May 18, 1911 | J. E. Smith | January 1, 1908 |
| J. D. McClurg | October 19, 1897 | F. W. Speir | September 13, 1905 |
| J. R. McMillin | March 17, 1912 | C. G. Stanley | June 11, 1911 |
| P. P. McNamee | January 16, 1918 | G. A. Storaasli | January 5, 1913 |
| M. J. Maher | October 14, 1918 | J. D. Sullivan | January 1, 1909 |
| M. A. Mead | April 24, 1911 | H. G. Sutton | March 23, 1918 |
| B. A. Mero | February 3, 1910 | C. J. Swanson | December 20, 1913 |
| Chas. Meyer | April 6, 1910 | G. C. Taylor | August 16, 1917 |
| Max Meyer | November 10, 1913 | J. C. Tedford | April 14, 1919 |
| J. H. Meyers | May 1, 1911 | E. M. Thomas | May 27, 1919 |
| Fred Mills | April 20, 1910 | W. J. Tobin | May 25, 1909 |
| N. P. Moore | March 25, 1911 | F. S. Towle | September 29, 1908 |
| B. W. Morris | July 18, 1910 | A. E. Tracy | November 14, 1913 |
| P. E. Morris | January 17, 1909 | Bert Tvedt | January 1, 1909 |
| W. G. Morrison | December 20, 1913 | D. Twohig | November 11, 1918 |
| R. R. Moulton | January 20, 1918 | A. W. Van Stone | August 13, 1917 |
| H. F. Mull | July 30, 1917 | J. S. Veitch | April 20, 1910 |
| F. J. Mullen | May 25, 1909 | P. P. Vike | July 24, 1917 |
| Jas. Neylon | October 2, 1913 | C. E. Walsh | April, 2, 1919 |
| A. Nottingham | January 22, 1919 | Thos. Walsh | July 19, 1917 |
| E. B. Oakes | March 30, 1915 | W. M. Walsh | December 20, 1913 |
| S. H. Odell | October 2, 1913 | Irving Ward (Retired) | June 1, 1894 |
| W. C. O'Gorman | May 29, 1915 | R. L. Webb | July 27, 1917 |
| A. V. Ohlstrom | January 1, 1914 | P. R. Welch | May 25, 1909 |
| Peter Olson | April 1, 1919 | W. H. West | November 1, 1904 |
| J. B. Orser | May 20, 1915 | Chas. Whiting | August 11, 1910 |
| R. Ozura | August 13, 1917 | B. H. Williams | April 7, 1910 |
| C. R. Packard | May 1, 1911 | E. J. Wilson | May 16, 1907 |
| G. W. Patton | September 27, 1910 | R. N. Wilson | June 18, 1912 |
| R. W. Peay | July 25, 1917 | F. A. Wise | July 28, 1917 |
| J. L. Pederson | December 20, 1907 | C. O. Wolcott | February 13, 1907 |
| W. L. Pendergast | January 1, 1909 | A. R. Wolff | May 25, 1909 |
| C. B. Peterson | September 5, 1914 | W. A. Wood | April 24, 1911 |
| Edw. Peterson | April 7, 1910 | A. J. Woodlock | January 11, 1909 |
| H. G. Peterson | August 8, 1917 | T. B. Wright | June 19, 1906 |
| J. D. Peterson | July 7, 1909 | John Yosting | March 18, 1912 |
| A. H. Petri | February 1, 1915 | O. N. Youngs | August 27, 1909 |
| F. J. Phillips | November 1, 1904 | <i>Patrolmen, 2nd Grade</i> | |
| J. O. Revelle | July 2, 1908 | Chas. Anshus | January 1, 1914 |
| G. F. Reynolds | July 26, 1917 | C. W. Black | November 15, 1919 |
| J. A. Rivers | January 16, 1919 | W. E. Bobbitt | January 1, 1914 |
| C. E. Rix | May 25, 1909 | O. L. Cameron | January 16, 1920 |
| J. R. Robinson | August 14, 1907 | W. C. Christensen | June 21, 1920 |
| R. V. Roesler | April 1, 1903 | G. W. Christy | January 1, 1920 |
| C. E. Roselius | June 3, 1909 | E. E. Covell | January 13, 1920 |
| J. W. Rothaus | July 25, 1917 | P. F. Dorian | January 16, 1920 |
| T. J. Rudd | May 25, 1909 | S. E. Dotson | September 30, 1919 |
| H. J. Rush | April 13, 1907 | Morris Fine | January 16, 1920 |
| Orgie Rush | October 31, 1914 | L. J. Gardner | June 29, 1920 |
| C. O. Scott | April 7, 1910 | K. H. Gustafson | November 15, 1919 |
| E. C. Scully | January 16, 1918 | H. J. Hayes | December 14, 1919 |
| H. H. Sebenick | December 20, 1913 | H. A. Holmes | January 6, 1920 |

HISTORY OF THE SEATTLE POLICE DEPARTMENT

| Name | Date of Appointment | Name | Date of Appointment |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| O. K. Holschumaker | July 1, 1920 | J. E. Prince | October 1, 1920 |
| S. J. Jorgensen | January 16, 1920 | E. M. Playford | July 1, 1920 |
| Francis Keefe | November 14, 1919 | O. L. Redden | July 6, 1920 |
| P. Kenyon | January 22, 1920 | A. E. Sandell | August 12, 1915 |
| C. L. Kemper | January 16, 1920 | T. J. Sawyer | January 3, 1921 |
| J. R. McCarthy | January 20, 1920 | R. H. Scheible | January 5, 1921 |
| R. J. Mahoney | October 29, 1919 | M. C. Short | September 8, 1920 |
| R. Marshall | February 2, 1920 | Wm. Stephens | June 30, 1920 |
| L. L. Mead | November 14, 1919 | W. F. Stevenson | January 5, 1921 |
| I. C. Okker | November 14, 1919 | F. E. Tinsley | January 5, 1921 |
| C. O. Perry | January 24, 1920 | P. L. Whalen | June 30, 1920 |
| R. S. Rulaford | January 31, 1920 | J. C. Wilson | January 5, 1921 |
| C. Simmons | January 20, 1920 | <i>Patrolmen, 4th Grade</i> | |
| C. S. Stanhope | November 15, 1919 | W. C. Batten | November 9, 1921 |
| J. F. Stevens | November 14, 1919 | J. F. Beall | October 7, 1921 |
| A. Swanson | November 14, 1919 | G. T. Belland | March 22, 1921 |
| C. E. Tedrick | August 29, 1919 | W. E. Berg | January 18, 1922 |
| C. D. Thorington | January 13, 1920 | J. W. Bolen | January 17, 1922 |
| H. VanGilder | December 30, 1919 | F. H. Borneman | May 26, 1922 |
| J. L. Williston | July 18, 1910 | H. G. Broughton | June 15, 1921 |
| M. Zuarri | November 14, 1919 | R. R. Cline | January 11, 1922 |
| <i>Patrolmen, 3rd Grade</i> | | J. W. Collins | May 10, 1921 |
| A. A. Ballou | January 1, 1921 | M. A. Coons | November 11, 1920 |
| E. L. Berry | January 7, 1920 | G. F. Cowen | June 5, 1922 |
| C. Brodnix | December 21, 1920 | G. Fulkerson | January 24, 1921 |
| J. H. Burt | August 2, 1920 | V. E. Gilmour | June 14, 1921 |
| J. B. Clark | June 2, 1911 | C. J. Guettel | May 7, 1921 |
| J. A. Collier | July 1, 1920 | H. H. Harlow | September 1, 1921 |
| A. J. Comer | January 1, 1912 | F. R. Higginbotham | December 6, 1921 |
| W. G. Cottle | January 5, 1921 | D. G. Hogan | May 9, 1921 |
| E. H. Davey | January 5, 1921 | C. E. Holben | July 2, 1921 |
| A. L. Delaney | January 24, 1920 | A. W. Holm | May 12, 1922 |
| E. J. Dell | June 30, 1920 | H. W. Howard | May 1, 1921 |
| Thos. Feek | July 6, 1920 | B. M. Hull | January 5, 1921 |
| W. A. Feek | November 22, 1920 | J. W. Hull | March 23, 1922 |
| J. J. Fenton | January 3, 1921 | R. A. James | January 23, 1922 |
| R. L. Forlefer | January 1, 1921 | G. C. Jensen | January 23, 1921 |
| J. A. Haguewood | January 5, 1921 | E. N. Johnson | February 5, 1921 |
| J. J. Haley | November 30, 1920 | G. G. Kidwell | May 6, 1921 |
| J. A. Harsell | August 9, 1920 | C. F. Lee | March 22, 1922 |
| Edw. Henry | January 1, 1921 | Geo. Lindoff | November 13, 1914 |
| C. W. Henton | December 20, 1920 | Fred Lipke | July 20, 1921 |
| T. W. Housman | December 9, 1920 | C. H. McCain | January 6, 1921 |
| B. T. Hunt | December 29, 1920 | J. H. McCulloch | May 9, 1921 |
| Bruce Jordan | June 30, 1920 | H. C. McLennan | April 16, 1921 |
| L. V. Lally | January 5, 1921 | Isaac Martin | May 13, 1922 |
| L. C. Laraway | January 1, 1921 | L. A. Monroe | May 6, 1921 |
| L. B. Larson | July 16, 1920 | E. A. Munk | May 6, 1921 |
| J. H. Lee | July 6, 1920 | F. E. Mills | June 27, 1922 |
| L. A. Lovejoy | December 30, 1920 | H. B. Newell | May 7, 1921 |
| C. F. Luce | July 1, 1920 | C. L. Norris | January 8, 1921 |
| R. C. McWade | July 1, 1920 | G. W. Norris | January 6, 1921 |
| S. A. Madden | July 8, 1921 | C. A. Overholt | May 2, 1921 |
| M. Manning | January 1, 1921 | G. W. Perry | January 10, 1922 |
| E. W. Merkley | October 1, 1920 | F. A. Pierce | April 14, 1921 |
| D. Minckler | June 30, 1920 | P. Pizor | April 11, 1921 |
| R. M. O'Banion | January 3, 1921 | J. P. Potter | March 21, 1922 |
| W. J. O'Brien | October 1, 1920 | M. J. Powers | May 6, 1921 |

HISTORY OF THE SEATTLE POLICE DEPARTMENT

| Name | Date of Appointment | Name | Date of Appointment |
|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Wm. Reynolds | May 9, 1921 | L. C. Harris | April 6, 1908 |
| F. W. Robinson | September 21, 1921 | C. L. Toms | May 25, 1909 |
| B. A. Sands | May 6, 1921 | C. J. Waechter | April 11, 1910 |
| C. A. Seaver | March 4, 1922 | T. G. Montgomery | May 13, 1908 |
| R. C. Segur | March 31, 1922 | C. H. Phillips | October 1, 1888 |
| Geo. Snyder | August 3, 1921 | W. S. McGraw | May 25, 1909 |
| N. A. Storaasli | January 27, 1921 | C. M. Ballard | March 16, 1907 |
| E. C. Stout | May 10, 1921 | C. C. Fortner | April 29, 1912 |
| R. J. Swingler | March 21, 1921 | E. W. Yoris | December 20, 1913 |
| S. H. Short | July 9, 1920 | Joseph Bianchi | May 14, 1909 |
| D. Thompson | November 9, 1921 | M. M. Freeman | July 22, 1897 |
| J. F. Thompson | August 5, 1921 | S. Simundson | May 29, 1907 |
| R. R. Thompson | January 14, 1921 | W. A. Fuller | May 18, 1911 |
| E. Vallet | March 1, 1922 | D. M. Blaine | May 25, 1909 |
| W. H. Voltz | May 21, 1921 | G. L. Gordon | May 25, 1909 |
| R. L. Wood | January 27, 1921 | F. W. Richardson | March 23, 1915 |
| H. E. Wormwood | August 2, 1921 | P. C. Christensen | September 9, 1907 |
| <i>Humane Officers</i> | | O. I. VanBuskirk | May 25, 1909 |
| Peter Mayberg | March 1, 1906 | M. J. Cleary | July 30, 1917 |
| T. E. Bell | June 19, 1906 | J. L. Williams | August 5, 1907 |
| Mrs. M. C. DeHan | June 1, 1907 | Frank DuCett | July 2, 1908 |
| <i>Juvenile Officer</i> | | R. C. Watson | April 23, 1919 |
| H. H. Mork | January 1, 1909 | | |

EXECUTIVE AND GENERAL OFFICES

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| <i>OFFICE</i> | | <i>Chief Clerk</i> | |
| <i>Sergeants</i> | | Lieut. H. D. Michener | May 25, 1909 |
| <i>Patrolmen</i> | | <i>Patrolmen</i> | |
| F. C. Fuqua | August 4, 1908 | J. T. McGill | May 25, 1909 |
| R. F. Newton | May 25, 1909 | H. N. Potter (Detective) | January 28, 1909 |
| H. T. Kent | January 1, 1912 | J. W. Phelps | April 11, 1910 |
| W. J. Strecker | July 27, 1917 | <i>Stenographers</i> | |
| <i>Patrolmen</i> | | L. M. McInnis | June 26, 1917 |
| T. D. Sullivan | June 19, 1906 | G. G. Evans | April 25, 1913 |
| J. A. Czech | April 10, 1915 | R. M. English | August 26, 1917 |
| F. I. Miller | April 26, 1918 | F. A. Gaskill | January 19, 1913 |
| E. T. Hunt | March 20, 1919 | Philip Girten | February 10, 1919 |
| M. C. Scrafford | November 15, 1919 | T. K. Wild | March 1, 1920 |
| <i>DETECTIVE DIVISION</i> | | Louis Stokke | March 1, 1920 |
| <i>Captain of Detectives</i> | | A. H. Callahan | October 16, 1920 |
| Charles Tennant | September 3, 1897 | F. E. Sweeney | August 12, 1920 |
| <i>Lieutenants of Detectives</i> | | K. E. Kohler | September 18, 1922 |
| W. B. Kent | October 4, 1904 | C. T. McKee | October 19, 1922 |
| W. E. Justus | November 17, 1910 | E. G. Sands | February 22, 1923 |

DETECTIVE DIVISION OFFICES

| | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| <i>Detectives</i> | | <i>Lieutenant of Detectives</i> | |
| J. M. Byrne | June 15, 1894 | W. G. Witzke | March 3, 1912 |
| M. J. McNamee | June 1, 1906 | <i>Detectives</i> | |
| William Petersen | May 10, 1903 | J. E. Flint | August 12, 1914 |
| A. A. Brown | October 4, 1904 | A. D. Opdyke | January 12, 1907 |
| T. J. Hayden | July 24, 1906 | J. W. Sampson | December 20, 1913 |
| James Doom | July 7, 1907 | R. R. Herbert | July 23, 1917 |
| J. D. Landis | July 2, 1908 | <i>Junior Secretary</i> | |
| J. F. Majewski | November 15, 1910 | R. E. McCullough | September 14, 1914 |
| H. M. Barton | June 1, 1906 | <i>Photographer</i> | |
| G. W. Humphrey | August 14, 1905 | L. Bradley | October 23, 1912 |
| J. P. Smith | January 1, 1909 | | |
| D. J. McLennan | January 1, 1909 | | |

HISTORY OF THE SEATTLE POLICE DEPARTMENT

PATROL MAINTENANCE

| Name | <i>Auto Drivers</i> | Date of Appointment |
|-----------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| D. W. Keane | | August 1, 1904 |
| G. R. Osborne | | November 1, 1904 |
| E. Eisler | | January 16, 1906 |
| T. L. McCoy | | January 16, 1906 |
| C. Howaldt | | December 20, 1907 |
| E. F. Hawkinson | | May 1, 1909 |
| J. G. Barr | | October 9, 1909 |
| C. W. Bell | | April 30, 1912 |
| H. J. Weedon | | January 1, 1914 |
| M. W. Palmer | | January 3, 1914 |

JAILS

| | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| Thomas Nash | <i>Chief Guard</i> | January 16, 1916 |
| W. I. Smith | <i>Chief Jailer</i> | May 25, 1909 |
| G. T. Philbrick (Retired) | <i>Patrolmen</i> | June 7, 1889 |
| A. N. Mayou | | March 19, 1899 |
| W. R. Mead | | November 5, 1906 |
| T. T. Fowles | | May 29, 1907 |
| Rory McDonald | | March 8, 1912 |
| F. P. Wright | | May 8, 1913 |

Matrons

| | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| Mrs. M. J. Kelley | August 1, 1904 |
| Mrs. Nana Atkinson | June 8, 1909 |
| Mrs. S. Dougan | March 28, 1918 |
| Mrs. Fay Hicks | August 15, 1919 |

Cook

| | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| C. J. Astrup | August 31, 1909 |
| E. L. Hollingsworth | December 8, 1909 |

WOMEN'S PROTECTIVE DIVISION

Superintendent

| | |
|------------------|----------------|
| Mrs. B. H. Mason | March 18, 1912 |
|------------------|----------------|

Policewomen

| | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| Mrs. J. E. Briggs | September 11, 1912 |
| Mrs. M. R. Dahnken | October 23, 1912 |
| Mrs. E. W. Harris | January 1, 1914 |
| Mrs. S. A. Hunsicker | August 1, 1915 |
| Miss Amelia Sorenson | October 18, 1922 |

SIGNAL SYSTEM

Electrician

| | |
|-------------|---------------|
| C. L. Lynch | March 1, 1902 |
|-------------|---------------|

Linemen

| | |
|-------------|---------------|
| J. H. Boles | April 1, 1908 |
| M. Blair | July 16, 1922 |

Instrument Man

| | |
|-------------|------------------|
| H. E. Clark | November 7, 1918 |
|-------------|------------------|

Lineman's Helper

| | |
|--------------|--------------|
| M. J. Cudahy | July 1, 1922 |
|--------------|--------------|

POUNDS

Pound Master

| | |
|--------------|------------------|
| J. F. Oliver | January 21, 1908 |
|--------------|------------------|

Assistant Pound Masters

| | |
|---------------|------------------|
| J. W. Abel | October 19, 1908 |
| James Lenair | March 1, 1910 |
| D. D. Watson | January 17, 1918 |
| W. E. Vrooman | April 6, 1920 |



A WESTERN WASHINGTON FOREST SCENE

THE publication of a book of this order is a large undertaking, one demanding that assistance and co-operation be sought in many quarters. In every community there are those worthy individuals and firms willing to assist a project having as its object the ideals which find expression through the pages of this publication.

To those individuals and concerns, named as follows, appreciation is expressed for their support and co-operation:

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| <i>Puget Sound Light & Power Co.</i> | <i>Puget Sound Bridge & Dredging Company</i> | <i>Walworth Manufacturing Company</i> |
| <i>Todd Dry Dock, Inc.</i> | <i>West Waterway Lumber Company</i> | <i>West Seattle State Bank</i> |
| <i>Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company</i> | <i>Hotel Wilhard</i> | <i>Eugene Way</i> |
| <i>Metropolitan Building Company</i> | <i>Hydraulic Supply Company</i> | <i>Spelger & Hurlburt</i> |
| <i>Seattle Auditorium Co.</i> | <i>Seattle Chain & Manufacturing Company</i> | <i>Sorrento Hotel</i> |
| <i>Metropolitan Business College</i> | <i>Seattle Cedar Lumber Company</i> | <i>D. F. Buckingham</i> |
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| <i>C. D. Stimson</i> | <i>Roslyn Fuel Company</i> | <i>Booth Fisheries</i> |
| <i>Howland & Pederson</i> | <i>U. S. Rubber Company</i> | <i>Stetson Ross Machine Company</i> |
| <i>Thomas Burke</i> | <i>Shameck Brothers</i> | <i>Toledo Scale Company</i> |
| <i>Seattle Lighting Company</i> | <i>Hood Tractor Company</i> | <i>Trick & Murray</i> |
| <i>Sears Roebuck & Company</i> | <i>Kelley-Clarke Company</i> | <i>United Business Corporation of America</i> |
| <i>Sears & Enos</i> | <i>Otis Elevator Company</i> | <i>Rev. M. A. Matthews</i> |
| <i>Merrill & Ring Lumber Company</i> | <i>Pacific Car & Foundry Company</i> | <i>University State Bank</i> |
| <i>St. Theresa's Convent</i> | <i>Packard Seattle Company</i> | <i>Velvet Ice Cream Company</i> |
| <i>Standard Oil Company</i> | <i>Pacific Creosoting Company</i> | <i>Washington Dairy Products Company</i> |
| <i>Wakefield & Son</i> | <i>Superior Portland Cement Company</i> | <i>Washington Cut Glass Company</i> |
| <i>Washington Title Insurance Company</i> | <i>Brown Brothers</i> | <i>J. A. McEachern Company, Inc.</i> |
| <i>Albert Hansen</i> | <i>American Radiator Company</i> | <i>Magnolia Milling Company</i> |
| <i>Heffernan Engine Works</i> | <i>Bank of California</i> | <i>George W. Miller Company</i> |
| <i>First National Bank of Seattle</i> | <i>John A. Campbell</i> | <i>Metropolitan Garage</i> |
| <i>Hotel Frye</i> | <i>Cheasty's, Incorporated, Golf Shop</i> | <i>North American Times</i> |
| <i>Gersix Manufacturing Company</i> | <i>S. Christenson</i> | <i>Occident Baking Company</i> |
| <i>Port Blakeley Mills</i> | <i>Colonial Theatre</i> | <i>T. O'Neil</i> |
| <i>Pioneer Lumber Company</i> | <i>J. M. Colman Company</i> | <i>Asceptic Furniture Company</i> |
| <i>International Stevedoring Company</i> | <i>Crescent Manufacturing Company</i> | <i>Black and White Hat Shop</i> |
| <i>J. E. Johnson</i> | <i>John Danz</i> | <i>Dagg Derneden Company</i> |
| <i>Seattle Rainier Valley Railroad Company</i> | <i>E. A. Gottstein</i> | <i>Edward's Ice Machine Company</i> |
| <i>Portland Cordage Company</i> | <i>Bloedel Donovan Lumber Mills</i> | <i>Hamilton Manufacturing Company</i> |
| <i>Puget Sound Machinery Depot</i> | <i>Northern Lead Company</i> | <i>Hardeman Hat Company</i> |
| <i>Baxter & Baxter</i> | <i>Owl Drug Company</i> | <i>T. M. Henderson Saddlery Company</i> |
| <i>William P. Harper & Son</i> | <i>Sumner Prescott Company</i> | <i>Great Northern Construction Company</i> |
| <i>Gerald Frink</i> | <i>George F. Thorndyke</i> | <i>Alaska Fish Company</i> |
| <i>C. C. Belknap</i> | <i>Turner & Pease Company</i> | <i>American Smelting & Refining Company</i> |
| <i>Crane Company</i> | <i>Washington Tug & Barge Company</i> | <i>American Express Company</i> |
| <i>Hofius Steel Company</i> | <i>Wallin & Nordstrom</i> | <i>Equitable Life Insurance Company</i> |
| <i>Matson Terminal, Inc.</i> | <i>West & Wheeler</i> | <i>H. B. Earling</i> |
| <i>Isaacson Iron Works</i> | <i>Leary Building Company</i> | <i>Emmanuel & Company</i> |
| <i>Oldsmobile Motor Company</i> | <i>Lee Wakefield</i> | |
| <i>Dwyer & Company</i> | | |
| <i>Henry Broderick</i> | | |

To those individuals and concerns, named as follows, appreciation is expressed for their support and co-operation:

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|---|---|--|
| Ballard Marine Railway, Inc. | National Steel Construction Company | W. J. Goulett & Company |
| J. A. Baillargeon | Independent Paper Stock Company | Frederick's Shoe Repairing Company |
| The Bradner Company | S. G. Rogers | P. J. Givnan Electric Company |
| A. C. Fry & Company | Robinson Tile & Supply Company | H. A. Frederick |
| Garford Motor Truck Company | Rickenbacker Motor Company | Signe W. Erickson |
| Eversole Optical Company | Robinson Thurlton & Company | C. M. Everitt & Company |
| Field's Millinery Company | Richardson & Holland, Inc. | Hotel Europe |
| Fred C. Ewing Company | R. P. Russell | Fidalgo Island Packing Company |
| J. G. Fox & Company | The Rubber Service Company | J. M. Fisher |
| The Forest Line | Ross, Incorporated | James Farrell & Company |
| Pope & Sibley Company | The Rogers Company | Farm Equipment Company |
| Poole Electric Company | Salmon Bay Foundry Company | Foster-Morgan Lumber Company |
| H. L. Polglase | Sands Motor Company | Doctors Freer & Braden |
| Puget Sound Sheet Metal Company | George Samac | H. J. Fraser & Company |
| Queen Anne Theatre | Schram & Ware, Inc. | A. B. C. Storage Company |
| Claude C. Ramsey | R. Schultz | Ainsworth & Dunn |
| Ben Peterson | J. W. Selover | Alaska Lighterage & Commission Company |
| Pacific Coast Stamp Works | Sebastian Stuart Fish Company | Alaska Hardware Company |
| Pacific Coast Syrup Company | Seattle Consignment House | Advertisers Engraving Company |
| H. E. Plank | Seattle Eye, Ear, Nose & Throat Infirmary | Arnstein Simon & Company |
| Puget Sound Stevedoring Company | Seattle Chair & Woodworking Company | Annette Island Packing Company |
| John E. Price | Seattle Automobile Sales Company | Arensberg Auto Supply Company |
| Puget Sound Mill & Timber Company | Seattle Commission Company | Automobile Underwriting Agency |
| Puget Sound Lumber Company | Seattle Garage Company | Ballard Drop Forge Company |
| H. C. Ramsey | Seattle Hardwood & Floor Company | Ballou & Wright |
| G. Ramstad | H. E. Sharp | Barrymore Hotel |
| Percival Collins | Smith Wall Paper Company | P. G. Baker |
| Phillips Shoe Company | Smith & Sherman | Battle, Hulbert, Gates & Helsell |
| Johnson-Lieber Company | Hidden Inlet Packing Company | Bausman, Oldham, Bullitt & Eggerman |
| Hans Pedersen | F. T. Hunter & Company | Bericault Manufacturing Company |
| Max Kuner Company | Independent Brokerage | Bevins Drug Company |
| Seattle Optical Company | Pacific Coast Leather Company | Belforth Apartments |
| Seattle Drug Company | Pacific Picture Frame Company | William J. Bernard |
| Seattle Abstract Company | Pacific Belting Company | Blanchard Street Auto Repair Shop |
| Salmon Bay Foundry | Palace Hotel | Boston Cafe |
| Simonds Manufacturing Company | Peters & Powell | American Sea Trading Company |
| Sherman Printing Company | G. & G. Theatre Company | Amherst Hotel |
| Seattle Paper Company | Society Theatre | H. S. Emerson & Company, Inc. |
| Donald Smith | Gardner, Gardner & Fischer Company, Inc. | Eckart News Agency |
| Seattle Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company | Gedlund & Johnson | Auto Sheet Metal Factory Company |
| Lumberman's Trust Company | T. F. Gaine | Atlas Sheet Metal Works |
| Libby, McNeil & Libby | Golden Loan Office | Automotive Service Company |
| Lidgerwood Manufacturing Company | General Hauling & Transfer Company | George W. Ausorg |
| Liberty Apartments | Golden Shoe Company | |
| Lester & Monahan, Inc. | Giles Drug Company | |
| Walter Fulton | Gem Theatre | |
| Chas. E. Peabody | | |
| Rex Pharmacy | | |

HISTORY OF THE SEATTLE POLICE DEPARTMENT

To those individuals and concerns, named as follows, appreciation is expressed for their support and co-operation:

| | | |
|---|----------------------------------|--|
| Gray Lumber & Shingle Company | Elliott Realty Company | Netherlands-American Mortgage Bank |
| Walter B. Allen | East Union Garage | National Fuel Company |
| Abram Apartments | Favorite Garage | Northern Machine Manufacturing Company |
| Odey Allen | C. DeLong | Norman Garage |
| J. Bornstein & Sons, Inc. | R. E. Fry | The Nut House |
| J. H. Blackis | Georgetown Undertaking Company | Northern Commerce Company |
| H. Gorty | Golden Rule Grocery | G. D. Olds |
| John Gourley Company | S. B. Hicks Company | Thomas A. Olsen |
| Grinstead & Laube | F. J. Hutchison | Southern Alberta Lumber Company |
| Grand Union Laundry | W. Huplinger Employment Agency | New York Waist House |
| O. B. Griffiths | Keife & Meslan | Spring Hill Fuel Company |
| Dr. J. H. Harter | Eagle Pharmacy | Commercial Welding & Manufacturing Company |
| Harrison & Van Dyke | Home Baking Company | John L. Hume |
| William Hanford | F. A. Larson | C. H. Steffens |
| Frank Wright | Alaska Junk Company | W. O. Standring |
| Mr. Fleming | F. A. Bales | Dwight N. Stevens |
| H. D. Shoemaker & Company | Baker Drug Company | H. B. Stewart |
| Hastings & Stedman | Bush Cafe | Standard Corporation |
| Herr, Bayley & Croson | Cherry Street Garage | S. C. Stepeus |
| Harbor Pharmacy | McCreery Tire Company | Standard Manufacturing Company |
| George J. Hall | William McKay Company | J. A. Stout |
| J. C. Howells Company | Ed McHan | J. Stubb |
| Lakeview Grocery | Lee McKenzie | E. A. Strout |
| J. M. Cunningham | A. Magnano Company | Stuart Packing Corporation |
| Capitol Hill Market | F. J. Martin | H. A. Stratton |
| R. C. Booth | MacRae Brothers | Swanson Welding Works |
| American Sheet Metal & Plumbing Company | Mackie & Barnes | E. C. Swan |
| Auburn Egg & Poultry Company | Dr. H. F. Macbeth | Dr. R. C. Swinburne |
| Alhambra Cash Grocery | Frank Manning | Sweet Sixteen |
| A. W. Allen | Madison Dye Works | Frank G. Taylor |
| Bee Hive Marketeria, Inc. | C. A. Mauk Lumber Company | W. B. Thompson |
| City Dye Works | Miller's Grill | Troy Laundry Company |
| Carlson Hotel | Dr. P. Metcalfe | James W. Thompson |
| Camp Lewis Wireless Company | Addison Miller | E. Tate |
| Brie Drug Company | Merchants Parcel Delivery | Walter Thompson |
| Charles W. Anderson | D. E. Mittenold | Tubstuff Company |
| Baker & Kribbs | Miller Transfer Company | F. B. Trader |
| W. M. Beebe | Dr. J. L. McGrew | J. P. Todd |
| City Product Company | Meltzer Brothers | J. R. Ritchey |
| B. C. Abney | Motor Service Garage | Union Auto Spring Works |
| C. A. Anderson Transfer Company | Modern Appliance Company | United Warehouse Company |
| A. Backer | Mueller's Fur Store | John Van Dyke |
| Edward Berling | Moler's Barber School | Valley Meat Company |
| Thomas Beveridge | Mutual Creamery | Vogue La Rose Hair Shop |
| R. O. Black | Montgomery Elevator Company | L. Walters |
| Blue Ribbon Garage | Motor Tool Supply Company | Warren Drug Company |
| Bergoust-Davis Company | Mt. Baker Park Garage | Walter Bowman & Company |
| Brattain's Pharmacy | Mother's Favorite Cookie Company | Bill Warner, Inc. |
| B. J. Brown | Neuss Boat Company | The Washington Route |
| Oscar Collins | New Avon Hotel | G. T. Wallstead |
| Crown Garage | New Port Fisheries | Western Wallboard Company |
| Davis Brothers | G. B. Nicoll | |

HISTORY OF THE SEATTLE POLICE DEPARTMENT

To those individuals and concerns, named as follows, appreciation is expressed for their support and co-operation:

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| White & Bollard, Inc. | Archweld Manufacturing Com- pany | City Mills |
| Wenatchee Court | Architectural Decorating Com- pany | C. H. Clark |
| West Coast Iron Works | American Oyster House | Chandler-Hudson Company |
| Weeding & Taube | J. Anderson | City Sheet Metal Works |
| West Seattle Transfer Company | Arrow Electric Company | O. T. Clark, Inc. |
| A. P. Williams | Clarence R. Anderson | City Ice & Cold Storage Com- pany |
| J. E. Williams | Thomas M. Askren | C. L. Churchill |
| Otto Wolfe | F. W. Bailey | City of Paris |
| Wood's Music Company | L. J. Benson | Howard Eastman Company |
| York Grocery | Gus Beckman | A. P. Chapman & Company |
| Zeeb Iron Wroks | Beacon Trading Company | Club Baths, Inc. |
| Hotel Lenox | Berry's Art & Crafts Shop | Cornelius Cafe |
| Carl L. Leon | C. H. Blackwell | Roy W. Corbett |
| Jessie A. Lehr | E. F. Blaine | Commonwaelth Finance Com- pany |
| Leschi Machine Works | Bogle, Merritt & Bogle | Dr. J. E. Clark |
| J. Levin | Boylston Hotel | Colonial Meat Company |
| Leschi Boat House | Boston Cafe | Cobb Healy Investment Com- pany |
| Lueben's Constuming Company | Boulevard Inn | E. A. Cruse |
| Liberty Cafe | E. Braden | William Curtiss |
| H. E. Lippman & Company | Breen Electric Sign Company | Covey Wet Wash |
| Lloyd Transfer Company | Brick Brothers | S. L. Davison |
| Little's Motor Sales Company | A. Bracky | Dan Davies & Company |
| Leach Brothers Iron Works | Peter Brailey | DeClercq Wirth Company |
| Liberty Dance Hall | Hunt Breller Company | George Davis |
| Mount Baker Pharmacy | Chas. R. Brower & Company | Dairy Machinery Company |
| Owl Messenger Company | O. W. Brown Timber Supply Company | T. D. Derby |
| H. N. Wollfield | Alex Brons | Deep Sea Salmon Company |
| James P. Henderson | Brodie Sales Company | M. D. Dale |
| Madrona Grocery | Superior Fish Company | R. Dalvendahl |
| Gillam-Bird Stationery Com- pany | Fred C. Brown | J. B. F. Davis & Son |
| Gordon T. Shaw | Bronson, Robinson & Jones | G. E. DeSteiguer |
| John Graham | System Delivery Company | A. J. Dahlgren & Company |
| Queen City Floral Company | J. A. Swartz | Davis Marine Lumber Com- pany, Inc. |
| Granger Motor Company | Swan Ringwood | E. Dowd |
| M. D. Haire | Buckle & Noon, Inc. | George H. Dowling |
| Savoy Taxi Cab Company | Burgard Sargent Company | Arthur L. Doran |
| Olaf Gustafson | W. T. Butler | Donworth, Todd & Higgins |
| Bell Loan Office | E. W. Swan | Deidricks & Stockman |
| Hardy & Company | L. H. Butcher Company | Donaldson Drug Company |
| H. M. Hansen | E. D. Burdett | A. S. Downell |
| A. Hagen & Sons | Butler Drug Company | Dunham Confectionery Com- pany |
| E. H. Hamlin & Company | Butler Cafe | R. M. Haggerman |
| M. Haffstram | Burlington Hotel | Elliott Tire Shop |
| N. Hansen | Byers & Byers | Eggert Shoe Company |
| Hageman Brothers | Butch's, Inc. | E. & E. Bakery |
| P. H. Hayes | Capitol Dye Works | Polk's Directory |
| W. W. Harvin | C. W. Carter | Fairview Hotel |
| J. H. Heathey | Canal Tire Company, Inc. | W. J. London Company |
| Heep's Lunch | A. M. Castle & Company of Washington | B. W. Fey |
| Henry Schmidt | N. Campbell Mills | Fish Clearing House |
| Henry & McFee | V. Campeal | |
| H. C. Allison & Company | J. H. Closson | |
| Alix Hotel | | |
| Arrow Coal Company | | |
| Florence Anderson | | |

HISTORY OF THE SEATTLE POLICE DEPARTMENT

To those individuals and concerns, named as follows, appreciation is expressed for their support and co-operation:

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| Rustad Plumbing & Heating Company | King Lubrication Sales Company | Seattle Cap Manufacturing |
| Fobes Supply Company | Jones Grossman Company | Seattle Poultry Company |
| J. B. Folsasa | Jacobson Goldberg Company, Inc. | Shively Tow Boat Company |
| B. F. Ford | Jordan-Wentworth & Company | J. A. Schwartz |
| Flemmnig & Moore | E. Y. Jeffery | George Scofield |
| Louie Fritz | T. E. Jones | W. H. Seaborn |
| Federal Hotel | Jensen Brothers | Seligmann Jewelry Company |
| Chas. Chicick | D. A. Johnson | Seattle Auto Company |
| F. E. Olliger | Kane, The Tailor | Seattle Notion Company |
| Ottawa Hotel | W. G. Kennedy | Seattle Fur Sales Agency |
| William Pavlick | Kerr, Gifford & Company | Al Sharp |
| Pacific Type Setting Company | Walter Keene | Dr. Sharples |
| N. A. Partlow Company | C. E. Kann | Simon & Arches |
| Pacific Manifolding Book Company | The Kaufer Company | Dr. J. T. Slaughters |
| Perry & Foster | Ezra Knapp | C. M. Smith Company |
| Packard & Thrail | J. Webb Kitchen Company | E. L. Skeel |
| Palace Fish & Oyster Company | King Plumbing & Heating Company | Silvain & Butler |
| Les Parteno | Kroll Map Company | R. W. Henry |
| E. Pearson | D. D. Kuliss | Hill Top Shoe Shop |
| Pacific Meat Packing Company | Lane Hotel | High School Market |
| Pacific Lumber & Shingle Company | George W. Lawton | T. W. Houg |
| Peter Thomason | James D. Lacy Company | Home Supply Company |
| Pacific Music Company | Lambert Transfer Company | D. P. Holman |
| Palace Cafe | Laing Shipping Company | Hyak Auto Repair Company |
| Dr. T. William Parker | Jacob Lavensky | C. Hutchinson |
| Peoples Cafe | Kay Transfer & Storage Company | International Restaurant |
| Pacific Alaska Coffee Company | Mathew W. Hill | Ideal Bowling Alley |
| O. Peterson | High School Pharmacy | John S. Jurey |
| Pioneer Tug Company | Howell Hotel | J. J. Jennelle |
| Popple & Knowles Company | Wasserman Laboratories | Jenson & Benton |
| Powell Pharmacy | Horse Shoe Hotel | Jackson Street Bakery |
| Pioneer Storage Company | Independent Laundry | John Jacobs |
| Pickwick Hotel | Ideal Pharmacy | M. Johnson |
| F. C. Powell | Interbay Transfer & Fuel Company | C. A. Jones |
| C. S. Premo | Inverness Apartment | R. B. Kellam |
| Public Market & Department Store | Reynolds, Ballinger & Hutson | C. Kelly |
| Puget Sound Fish Company | Redwood Cash Grocery | Kaminoffs Grocery |
| A. & P. Products Company | Riddell & Brackett | Kerr, McCord & Ivey |
| Puritan Meat Market | H. W. Rupert | F. S. Kent |
| L. Prato Company | Rusk, Cathcart, Waite, Inc. | Kinnear Garage |
| Public Market Delivery | Romano Auto Repair Company | H. L. Klein & Son |
| Queen Hatchery | Louis Rubenstein | Knox Hotel |
| Rex Metal Works | M. Rosenberg | James B. Kinne |
| Queen Anne Floral Company | John Roloff | Kwan & Meggs Garage |
| Rees Brothers | Royal Transfer Company | W. H. Lawton |
| Rainier Heights Pharmacy | Rollins, Burdick, Hunter Company | Joe La Prine |
| Rehan Hotel | Rosmond Goodrich | Pacific Printing Company |
| A. Louis Rash | S. W. Saper | Iva Post |
| S. F. Racine | Sallisbury Hotel | Porter Apartments |
| H. Reid | | Puzey Employment Agency |
| J. N. Raybould | | Preston Hotel |
| Johnston Apartments | | J. H. Pugh |
| | | G. H. Preston |
| | | Shrader Cafe |
| | | Puget Sound Drug Goods |

HISTORY OF THE SEATTLE POLICE DEPARTMENT

To those individuals and concerns, named as follows, appreciation is expressed for their support and co-operation:

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| <i>Purcell Safe Company</i> | <i>Frank Bock</i> | <i>Rainier Produce</i> |
| <i>B. Marcus Priteca</i> | <i>Boyd Hotel</i> | <i>Rhoades & Pate</i> |
| <i>Regents Grocery</i> | <i>Bone Dry Shoe Repair</i> | <i>Walter Roberts</i> |
| <i>O. K. Waffle House</i> | <i>John Bozecuik</i> | <i>Robert A. Devers</i> |
| <i>Olive Street Bottling Works</i> | <i>Louis J. Bouchard</i> | <i>Robert & Ruckles</i> |
| <i>Odell Goodner</i> | <i>Gus Bogan</i> | <i>M. Roccia</i> |
| <i>Park's Cafe</i> | <i>Boulevard Cafe</i> | <i>Roma Importing Company</i> |
| <i>Patents Novelties Manufacturing Company</i> | <i>Boulevard Chop House</i> | <i>J. Rubin</i> |
| <i>Palmer B. Hendricks</i> | <i>E. R. Braley</i> | <i>Rose Grocery Market</i> |
| <i>Perkins Glass & Fixture Company</i> | <i>Britt Apartments</i> | <i>Ryan & Desmond</i> |
| <i>P. T. Petkovets</i> | <i>Brenners Bakery</i> | <i>Rossmore Apartments</i> |
| <i>E. W. Pettit</i> | <i>T. C. Brownlee</i> | <i>E. Ross Grocery</i> |
| <i>A. J. Pearse Foundry Company</i> | <i>Broadway Grocery</i> | <i>M. Savin</i> |
| <i>Philbrick Cutter Head Company</i> | <i>Bull Brothers, Inc.</i> | <i>Robert F. Sandall</i> |
| <i>Panama Machinery</i> | <i>Buon Gusta Cafe</i> | <i>A. W. Salomon</i> |
| <i>S. A. Perkins</i> | <i>Fred Byram</i> | <i>J. B. Sargent</i> |
| <i>O. C. Palmer</i> | <i>James Buckley</i> | <i>Max Schwartz</i> |
| <i>B. T. Peisturp</i> | <i>Capitol Music House Company</i> | <i>R. K. Cohn</i> |
| <i>Al Pacsi</i> | <i>Cascade Sheet Metal Works</i> | <i>Martin Cohn</i> |
| <i>R. Petkovits</i> | <i>E. T. Clease</i> | <i>Crescent Tailors</i> |
| <i>Ted J. Peterson Grocery</i> | <i>George Couley</i> | <i>DeBruler's</i> |
| <i>Joe Frati Company</i> | <i>George Cooley</i> | <i>Dearborn Bakery</i> |
| <i>Dave Fuxon</i> | <i>Dr. W. B. Cook</i> | <i>Dreamland Quick Repair Co.</i> |
| <i>S. Freedom</i> | <i>Comforts Pharmacy</i> | <i>East Mercer Pharmacy</i> |
| <i>Bowman Apartment</i> | <i>Comfort Cafe</i> | <i>East Cherry St. Service Station</i> |
| <i>Thomas A. Garrigues</i> | <i>Cole & Dolby</i> | <i>Georgetown Pharmacy</i> |
| <i>Gatewood Pharmacy</i> | <i>Sam Cornell</i> | <i>O. K. Garage</i> |
| <i>W. S. Geary</i> | <i>The Criterion</i> | <i>George H. Garber</i> |
| <i>Dan George</i> | <i>E. L. Crider</i> | <i>Glendale Hardware Company</i> |
| <i>Ernst & Wolf Company</i> | <i>T. R. Cushing</i> | <i>Greenwood Hardwood Co.</i> |
| <i>Eveready Garage</i> | <i>Dairy Shop</i> | <i>A. Halpen</i> |
| <i>First Hill Drug Company</i> | <i>Davis Drug Company</i> | <i>C. Hamilton</i> |
| <i>Farmers Produce Company</i> | <i>Diesel Engineering Company</i> | <i>L. F. Hanger & Company</i> |
| <i>C. T. Fedron</i> | <i>A. Digleria</i> | <i>Hanford Bakery</i> |
| <i>Alaska Outfitters</i> | <i>Harry Dickey</i> | <i>F. Hautsch</i> |
| <i>R. Aldous</i> | <i>Economy Grocery & Meat Co.</i> | <i>J. H. Hemphill Grocery</i> |
| <i>Andy Adamson</i> | <i>Empress Dye Works</i> | <i>Hofer's Busy Market</i> |
| <i>Allen Tire & Rubber Company</i> | <i>East End Grocery</i> | <i>Ish-Ka-Bibble Company</i> |
| <i>Albert P. Cloes & Company</i> | <i>Eagle Poultry</i> | <i>Jersey Dairy Bakery Company</i> |
| <i>George Alliston</i> | <i>John Gleason</i> | <i>A. T. Kellogg</i> |
| <i>Anderson Grocery Company</i> | <i>Van C. Griffin</i> | <i>George Kirschner</i> |
| <i>E. E. Aubert Transfer Company</i> | <i>Grand View Apartments</i> | <i>J. Knodel</i> |
| <i>E. Eleuse</i> | <i>Griddle Lunch</i> | <i>La Belle Cafe</i> |
| <i>Andrew J. Balliet</i> | <i>Dr. E. Green</i> | <i>John Levas Grocery</i> |
| <i>Barkey's Dairy Lunch</i> | <i>C. A. Grace</i> | <i>Sam Acheeff</i> |
| <i>E. W. Bender</i> | <i>F. Hansen</i> | <i>Alaska Grill</i> |
| <i>Mike Berios</i> | <i>Julien Hansen</i> | <i>Alma Grocery</i> |
| <i>G. C. Bennett</i> | <i>George Schuckle</i> | <i>Lincoln's Clinic</i> |
| <i>Blanchard-Baird</i> | <i>Seattle Reed & Wicker Works</i> | <i>Automatic Keen Edge Co.</i> |
| <i>Nathan Biller</i> | <i>Seneca Garage</i> | <i>D. V. Ault & Co.</i> |
| <i>Bowler Hat Company</i> | <i>Seattle Rug Mills</i> | <i>H. G. Bain</i> |
| <i>Boston Hotel</i> | <i>Seattle Oyster & Fish Co.</i> | <i>Mrs. Eva Bazzett</i> |
| | <i>Dr. G. A. Sivingley</i> | <i>George Bockish</i> |
| | <i>South Park Market</i> | <i>N. J. Byrne</i> |
| | <i>South Seattle Pharmacy</i> | <i>Capitol Garage</i> |
| | <i>L. L. Raymer</i> | <i>Clinton Land Company</i> |

To those individuals and concerns, named as follows, appreciation is expressed for their support and co-operation:

| | | |
|------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| Castro & Burno | F. L. Thornton | Washington Drug Company |
| Will D. Casey | H. TeRoller | Washington Fish & Oyster Co. |
| F. La Chapelle | Robert S. Tain | Warren Davis |
| M. P. Claussen | Three Brothers Dye Works | Western Produce Company |
| H. E. Morgan | Tobin Brothers | West Coast Heating Company |
| Model Electric Laundry | R. P. Cosslee | Westlake Pharmacy |
| Marne Hotel | Twenty-third Avenue Fuel & Transfer Company | T. Week |
| Mt. Baker Meat Market | D. M. Tuenish | Bert Rencus |
| Melville Monheimer | Turner & Garvin | J. S. Williamson |
| Model Cafe | U. S. Paper Hanging Company | O. C. Williamson Merchandise Company |
| Neylers Electric Bakery | Union Street Garage | Mr. Wilson |
| Nanzer & Jackson | Union Kosher Meat Market | M. J. Willers |
| Nelson's Delicatessen | B. Pearl United Tailors | J. H. Willerd |
| Fonda Nedeau | Val Sonutag | William McKnight |
| R. J. Nicola | R. J. Vann | Dr. Wicklund |
| H. E. Nelson | Hotel Victoria | P. W. Willes |
| H. T. Newgard | Verhalen & Estep | S. H. Winn |
| New St. James Hotel | J. P. Van Duke | May Helland Hair Shop |
| Nesika Apartments | Van Doren | Polishuk Brothers |
| New York Lunch | Washington Shoe Works | J. D. Mullone |
| New Richmond Laundry | Spencer Transfer Company | Joseph Lamont |
| I. Nelson | South Park Farmers Association | George Leonidas |
| E. J. Northfield | Mangel's | E. J. Lemieux |
| Northwest Commission Co. | Ed. Sterling | Limit Restaurant |
| Northwest Coast Furniture Exchange | C. H. Steffen | Lightfoot Brothers |
| Northern Baths | D. P. Stephen | Loggers Information Associa'n |
| H. D. Nowlin | Sterling Grocery Company | Linde Apartments |
| North Coast Bearing Company | Stevs Garage | S. M. Lockerby |
| Oregon Laundry & Dye Works | Star Grocery Company | Lippman Bakery |
| Owings Hotel | Star Meat Market | Pete Linsinger |
| Ogden Clark | Dr. R. S. Starkey | Longfellow |
| Aaron Orloff | C. E. Stevens | Hansen Cafe |
| Liberty Cash Grocery | St. George Dye Works | George T. Hannan |
| McKay Dance Hall | Stevenson, Kuen, Wheelock & Miran | Happy Hour Cafe |
| McDermont Barber Shop | Star Hotel | Hanuck Auto Repair |
| John McLaughlin | J. C. Stanley | Harrison Dye Works |
| W. B. McSorley, Jr. | J. Steeb | Harvard Meat Market |
| George R. Mack | Stell Gotes | E. K. Hellam |
| Julia Marcoll | W. C. Stripp | H. C. Force |
| Martin Roberts | E. Striker | Eyers Storage |
| Madison Drug Company | A. E. Wood | Ben Paris Billiard, Inc. |
| Main Drug Company | N. F. Wood | Pistono & Bozzells |
| Madrona Variety Store | Wyles & Foy | Queen City Pool Room |
| Madison Park Fuel Yards | Wright, Kelleher, Allen & Hilen | Tom Paputchis |
| Madison Park Market | R. G. Wright | Our House |
| Madison Auto Service | H. Woron | Owl Billiards, Inc. |
| Madison Park Garage | Yesler Ten Cent Store | Overen-Slater-Wallerius |
| J. A. Martin Peoples Cafe | J. M. & G. H. Yeamon | Columbia Pool Hall |
| John R. Marti | Washington Fish Market | American Grocery |
| Jules Maes | Wabash Hotel | Pastime Pool & Card Room |
| Mildred's Shop | Howard Wakeman | R. L. Woodman, Jeweler |
| Ed. Merritt | Mary A. Walt | First Hill Market & Grocery |
| Modern Furniture Company | F. N. Watson | Edward Johnson |
| S. A. Molen | Washington Dye Works | Yates Hotel |
| W. D. Murphy | | Washington Fir Finish Co. |

HISTORY OF THE SEATTLE POLICE DEPARTMENT

To those individuals and concerns, named as follows, appreciation is expressed for their support and co-operation:

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|--|--|---|
| 42-Story L. C. Smith Building Restaurants, Inc. | State Drug Company | B. G. Gotthart, Tailor |
| Northern Bond & Mortgage Co. | Sunset Monument Company | T. W. Suckling |
| T. E. Phipps | Sunset Improvement Company | Ware & Berkey |
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| F. H. D. Block | Victor Boutan | Lake Washington Telephone Compnay |
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| Buckley-Tremaine Lumber Co. | Nelson Iron Works | |
| M. D. Clark | Central Drug | |
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| A. C. Dawson | Hilmer Peterson | |
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| Evergreen Cemetery of Seattle | Rautman Plumbing & Heating | |
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| Pantorium Dye Works | Tom Sageman | |
| Pike Street Bottlers | | |
| Ryan Fruit Company | | |
| Rainier Restaurant | | |
| Rainier Packing Company | | |
| Shaw Show Case Company | | |
| | KIRKLAND SUBSCRIBERS | |
| | Kirkland Motor Company | |
| | E. J. Pratt | |
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| | | Oakville Shingle Company |
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| | | Page's Delicatessen & Home Bakery |
| | | Bukstrom Lunch Counter |
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